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TRADE FAIR OPPORTUNITY TO TEST CANADIAN MARKET

By the RT. HON. C. D. HOWE, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa

THE Canadian International Trade Fair to be held at Toronto from May 30 to June 10 offers British business men a unique opportunity to test the sales possibilities for their products in the Canadian market, the North American market generally and, in fact, many other areas of the world. However, if they exhibit at the Fair with only the Canadian market in mind the effort should be fully worth while. Canada is anxious to adjust the imbalance in trade between the United Kingdom and Canada—to increase our purchases in Britain—and Canadians are fortunately able and willing to buy considerably larger quantities of British goods than are being offered to them. This is the theme of our exhibit at this year's B.I.F. and our trade officials will be in attendance to render all the assistance they can to British business men who are interested in selling to Canada.

An Expanding Market

Canada is an expanding market and offers a long-term outlet for an extensive range of British goods. New developments in iron ore, oil, titanium and other natural wealth are opening up potentialities which had not been dreamed of even as recently as five years ago. Our population is growing steadily, and selective immigration is adding thousands of intelligent, industrious and productive people. Our own industrial output is expanding in volume and variety, and with this expansion our national income mounts and our standard of living improves. This is surely the kind of market British producers should be studying.

Value of Trade Missions

It was with considerable satisfaction, therefore, that we received missions of British industrialists such as the recent United Kingdom Engineering Mission headed by Mr. Harry Gilpin. We are satisfied that only by direct, on-the-spot examination of this kind will it be possible for British producers to discover the potentialities of the Canadian market and lay their plans to secure their proper share of it. While not discounting the current difficulties that impede the exchange of goods between countries, we believe there are still opportunities for manufacturers and producers to do business. Salesmanship and sound merchandising are still effective means of getting and holding customers.

This belief was one of the reasons why the Canadian Government sponsored the first Canadian International Trade Fair in 1948 and the repeat performance from May 30 to June 10, 1949. Whilst it is an integral part of our planning for the development and strengthening of Canada's own external trade it is also intended as a positive contribution to the restoration of multilateral trade among all nations. For that reason it is international in scope. We have planned it as an aid to the commerce of other countries as well as of Canada, for Canada is specially well placed to provide an entry for the overseas producer into North American dollar markets.

Stimulating Increased Imports

As stated earlier in this article, we in Canada also look upon the Trade Fair as a vehicle to stimulate an increased import trade as a matter of enlightened self interest. The United States Department of Commerce is actively encouraging American buyers to attend the Canadian Fair for this same purpose. A decisive judgment on the value of any particular Trade Fair is always difficult to make. Orders booked on the spot are not the only transactions from which success or failure may be assessed. The experience of the British Industries Fair has demonstrated that original negotiations may not bring results for many months, or even years. This was also the opinion of a number of the exhibitors at our first Trade Fair in 1948. However, we did get unsolicited reports from many of these exhibitors, some of them British, who expressed great satisfaction over the amount of business actually booked during the two weeks of the Fair. More than 500 European firms were among the exhibitors represented at the Canadian International Trade Fair in 1948. Their products were displayed, side by side with

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those from other parts of the world, in most of the twenty-two trade classifications.

Preliminary survey of initial applications already received for the 1949 Fair reveals that United Kingdom exhibitors are represented in almost all of the trade classifications. Except for Canada they form the largest single national representation in both space and numbers. Striking displays are expected from the composite group of British Textile Industries. The many new exhibitors also include an important source of dollars in the products of seven famous Scottish distillers, and 1949 models of British motor cars. The Trade Fair administration is doing everything it can to ensure that the participation of all exhibitors will prove profitable. We shall welcome every bit of business they do—every new connection they establish, whether or not a Canadian firm is a party to the transaction.

This is neither altruism nor the deep sense of kinship which Canadians feel for the United Kingdom; we simply think it is good business. As the host country we have again issued invitations to the Trade Fair to thousands of business men throughout the world. In many instances these formal invitations have been supplemented by the personal invitations of our trade officials on the spot in many countries, as well as by an extensive advertising campaign, by special issues of leading publications, to mention only a few of the steps that have been taken to ensure a large attendance.

The 1948 Fair was visited by representatives of some 70 countries. We have every reason to expect an even greater attendance in 1949, particularly from the United States, where special efforts are being made to bring the Fair to the attention of business men in all classes of industry and commerce. I should like to take this opportunity to extend on behalf of the Government of Canada, a very cordial invitation to the Trade Fair to those readers of this Journal who have products to sell, or who are seeking new sources of supply. We sincerely hope that this second Canadian International Trade Fair will provide ample opportunities for both.

U.K. Clothing Mission to Canada

A CLOTHING Trade Mission will leave this country for Canada on March 2, as already announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* for January 22 (page 156). The party will travel from Southampton to New York by the R.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth," and is due to arrive in Montreal on March 8. After a stay of four days in that city, the Mission will proceed to Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and its work is expected to be concluded by March 30.

Meetings will be held with trade buyers, distributors, merchandise agents and Government officials with a view to getting a complete picture of the specialized needs of the Canadian market and further export possibilities. The Mission is Government-sponsored and is receiving the full co-operation of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner service. On its return a full report will be prepared for the benefit of the clothing trade as a whole.

The delegates represent the men's, women's, children's and rainwear sections of the industry, and each of them is a member of one or other of the following trade associations:—

Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Association.
Apparel and Fashion Industry's Association.
Light Clothing Federation.
Rubber-proofed Garment Manufacturers' Association.
National Association of Clothing and Rainwear Manufacturers.
Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation.

They are: Mr. T. W. Hague, Mr. N. Brenner, Mr. E. Seton-Cotterill, Mr. C. Butler, Mr. S. Almond, Mr. E. M. Besso, Mr. N. V. Dibb and Mr. R. E. Cook. The official member of the party is Mr. Arnold Heckle, an assistant secretary of the Board of Trade. It is expected that Mr. L. Berker will join them in Montreal and Toronto.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson, is to meet the members of the Mission at a farewell party given at Canada House, London, on Tuesday, March 1.

Retail Prices Index

AT January 18, 1949, the official index figure, which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at the base date, June 17, 1947 (taken as 100), was 109, the same figure as at December 14, 1948, the Ministry of Labour and National Service announce.

Record Exports and Imports in January

THE value of United Kingdom exports in January was £159·2 million, £13·5 million higher than in December and £12·1 million above the previous highest figure recorded in November. Imports, valued at £187·2 million, were also a record ; they were £1·6 million above the peak recorded in July last year and £8·6 million higher than in December. Re-exports (£5·1 million) were £1·3 million lower than in the preceding month. Total exports of United Kingdom goods and of imported goods were thus £12·2 million higher than in December and the excess of imports (at c.i.f. valuation) over total exports (f.o.b.) fell to £22·9 million : the adverse balance calculated on this basis has fallen steadily since August of last year and the January figure was more than one-third below the monthly average for 1948.

In comparing January exports with those in December it should be noted that January contained 26 working days whereas December contained only 25. It is, moreover, difficult to estimate the full effect of the Christmas holidays on exports in these two months ; if the holidays resulted in an increase in the normal carry-over of documents at the end of the month, this would somewhat inflate the January figure. On the other hand the December figures included exports of parcel post which were £1·4 million above the average for earlier months of 1948, while the value in January was much the same as that average. Making an adjustment simply for the number of working days, the following table shows the value of exports (in £ million) since May of last year on the basis of a month of 26 working days :—

May	135	August	135½	November	147
June	139½	September	131	December	151½
July	140	October	140	January	159

Allowing for the rise in prices since 1938, the volume of exports in January is provisionally estimated at 162 per cent. of that in the pre-war year ; this compares with 149 per cent. in November (the previous highest figure) and 148 in December. On a daily basis the quantity of goods exported was thus 5 per cent. higher than in December (about 6 per cent. higher if the extra value of the Christmas parcel post is excluded) and 9 per cent. higher than in November.

Rise in Manufactured Goods

The increase in the value of exports over December was more than accounted for by the sharp rise in manufactured goods. For both food, drink and tobacco (£8·1 million) and raw materials (£6·7 million) the very small increases were no more than could be accounted for by the extra working day and were more than offset by the reduction of £1·3 million in exports by parcel post, referred to above. Manufactured goods exports increased from £126·4 million in December to £140·7 million in January and were easily the highest on record—12 per cent. above the average for the fourth quarter of 1948.

Over half the increase compared with either December or the fourth quarter average was accounted for by the machinery and vehicles groups, which together amounted to £53·9 million, one-third of the total value of January exports. Vehicles (£28·2 million compared with £23·7 million in the fourth quarter) is now the larger of the two groups, but this is the result of a change in classification, since agricultural tractors (£2·6 million in January) are now included here and not with machinery as in previously published figures. Machinery exports, at £25·8 million, were £4·8 million above the fourth quarter average. Increases of between £0·5 million and £1·0 million were also recorded for each of the remaining groups of metal goods.

The value of cotton goods exported (£13·8 million) was below the high December figure, but £0·7 million above the fourth quarter average. Woollen and worsted goods (£9·5 million—£1·4 million above December) just exceeded the high November figure and were the highest in value since 1920 ; for silk and artificial silk goods the value (£3·8 million) was the highest on record.

Among miscellaneous manufactures the most important change compared with the fourth quarter was the increase of £1·1 million for chemicals, drugs, etc., which reached £8·2 million.

The biggest rise in imports was that of £5·8 million for food, drink and tobacco (£85·7 million). Dairy produce (£18·6 million) was £8·0 million above the fourth quarter average and imports of beverages and cocoa preparations increased by £3·9 million to £14·1 million. For meat, however, the value fell by £1·9 million to only £8·0 million. Imports of tobacco fell by £1·0 million to £3·8 million.

Raw materials imports (£58·5 million) were only £1·0 million higher than in the fourth quarter. The most important changes among the groups were a reduction of £3·5 million for wood and timber (to £5·9 million) and an increase of £4·9 million (to £12·0 million) for imports of raw wool.

Manufactured goods imports (£40·9 million) were £3·6 million higher than in the preceding three months, though still below the average for the third quarter of last year. The value of manufactured oils (mainly petroleum) increased by £2·6 million to £11·3 million but was still below the third quarter level. Machinery imports increased by £1·3 million to £4·4 million—the highest since the end of the war.

Detailed particulars of our imports, exports and re-exports were published on February 21*. The table on the next page shows summary figures for British exports and retained imports.

Further Increases for Machinery and Vehicles

The total value of metal goods exported in January amounted to £80·7 million, a marked rise of £11·4 million (one-sixth) over the average for the previous quarter. All groups contributed to the increase, though the biggest rises were in vehicles and machinery.

Exports of vehicles, including agricultural tractors (formerly classified in the machinery group) were nearly one-fifth higher in value. The largest increase was in complete aircraft, the value of which was double that in the fourth quarter, though the number of machines rose only from a monthly rate of 92 to 116. Exports of railway rolling stock (£2·8 million) were one-third higher in value than the previous quarter's average, mainly because of exceptionally heavy shipments of railway carriages, though exports of locomotives also were high. The total number of car units exported (19,290) was little different from the average for the previous three months (19,434),

Exports of Vehicles

	Monthly Average				Jan. 1949	Jan. 1949
	1947	First Half 1948	Third Quarter 1948	Fourth Quarter 1948		
	Number					£ million
Motor cars, new :						
Not exceeding 1,000 c.c.	3,179	1,921	1,993	31	652	0·2
1,000 c.c. to 1,600 c.c....	5,351	11,809	10,821	12,475	10,540	2·9
Exceeding 1,600 c.c. ...	1,939	2,860	2,577	3,820	4,493	1·7
Chassis for motor cars ...	1,439	2,712	2,207	3,108	3,605	0·5
Commercial vehicles ...	2,007	2,722	3,379	3,374	3,567	1·7
Chassis for commercial vehicles	2,130	2,956	3,317	3,603	4,278	2·0
Agricultural tractors (other than track-laying) ...	1,397	4,673	6,116	7,126	9,667	2·6
Motor cycles	4,610	6,164	6,096	6,621	7,561	0·7
	Thousand					
Pedal cycles	121	143	152	165	186	1·3
	Thousand tons					
Railway rolling stock :						
Locomotives and parts	3·5	3·4	4·4	4·1	4·9	1·1
Wagons and trucks (including parts) ...	5·6	4·6	4·4	5·5	4·7	0·4
Wheels, tyres and axles	5·4	6·5	6·6	8·0	8·4	0·4
	Thousand gross tons					
Ships and boats (excluding war vessels)	18	28	50	38	50	4·1
	Number					
Complete aeroplanes ...	143	103	67	92	116	1·9
	£ million					
Engines and other parts for aircraft	0·9	1·0	1·0	0·9	1·3	1·3

* Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom January 1949, H.M.S.O., 6s. 6d., by post 6s. 11d.

(*Continued on page* 405)

Retained Imports and U.K. Exports

Class and Group	Retained Imports					United Kingdom Exports				
	Monthly Average				January 1949	Monthly Average				January 1949
	First Quarter 1948	Second Quarter 1948	Third Quarter 1948	Fourth Quarter 1948		First Quarter 1948	Second Quarter 1948	Third Quarter 1948	Fourth Quarter 1948	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco										
A. Grain and flour	12,416	17,121	17,807	19,733	19,504	618	245	166	318	215
B. Feeding-stuffs for animals	2,220	1,686	2,163	1,859	615	19	34	30	18	28
C. Animals, living, for food	977	643	881	1,424	963	0	0	0	0	—
D. Meat	11,878	9,735	9,402	9,839	7,911	53	56	57	80	67
E. Dairy produce	11,836	11,211	10,021	10,419	18,575	77	141	97	167	98
F. Fresh fruit and vegetables	7,665	9,282	7,254	7,887	7,785	97	142	114	177	271
G. Beverages and cocoa preparations	10,160	8,669	7,985	9,979	13,684	2,263	2,319	2,264	2,677	2,581
H. Other food	8,977	12,618	11,391	13,293	12,280	3,138	3,915	3,133	3,332	3,328
I. Tobacco	2,372	1,146	5,895	4,800	3,813	1,355	1,362	1,348	1,521	1,557
Total, Class I	68,501	72,111	72,799	79,233	85,130	7,620	8,214	7,209	8,290	8,145
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured										
A. Coal	95	39	1	0	—	1,248	3,456	4,088	4,177	3,621
B. Other non-metalliferous mining and quarry products and the like	924	1,193	909	1,265	844	213	258	261	279	223
C. Iron ore and scrap	1,989	2,413	2,593	2,172	1,800	8	12	7	12	6
D. Non-ferrous metalliferous ores and scrap	2,620	2,911	2,650	3,138	2,322	330	431	254	219	319
E. Wood and timber	6,211	5,862	9,626	9,350	5,887	22	20	21	15	21
F. Raw cotton and cotton waste	6,577	12,890	6,035	9,890	9,863	31	45	39	40	26
G. Wool, raw and waste, and woollen rags	5,864	6,092	4,608	5,246	10,117	664	764	731	746	841
H. Silk, raw and waste, and artificial silk waste	218	169	195	230	109	144	177	168	156	153
I. Other textile materials	2,470	2,356	1,815	1,719	2,171	35	12	25	0	6
J. Seeds and nuts for oil, oils, fats, resins and gums	11,439	13,436	11,325	10,691	11,499	150	154	177	302	519
K. Hides and skins, undressed	2,269	2,668	2,745	1,805	2,753	143	118	81	57	108
L. Paper-making materials	2,974	4,756	5,001	4,677	4,739	22	25	29	24	17
M. Rubber	2,538	2,093	2,739	1,096	15	42	55	37	48	53
N. Miscellaneous raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	2,669	1,653	2,392	2,103	2,640	816	407	213	516	759
Total, Class II	48,857	58,531	52,634	53,382	54,759	3,868	5,934	6,131	6,591	6,663
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured										
A. Coke and manufactured fuel	14	11	12	8	38	26	298	541	708	785
B. Pottery, glass, abrasives, etc.	852	422	329	417	470	3,574	3,861	3,721	3,917	4,572
C. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	1,294	1,454	1,570	2,206	2,095	7,883	8,505	8,723	10,082	10,568
D. Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof	6,796	7,148	8,382	7,185	7,344	4,776	3,725	4,336	5,392	5,959
E. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	505	548	473	500	521	3,336	3,608	3,565	3,750	4,309
F. Electrical goods and apparatus	200	237	190	199	189	5,320	6,218	6,181	6,552	7,314
G. Machinery	3,482	3,616	3,436	3,000	4,354	17,505	19,340	19,925	20,941	25,754
H. Manufactures of wood and timber	1,199	978	1,071	858	782	135	154	183	175	193
I. Cotton yarns and manufactures	1,827	1,782	1,928	2,108	1,800	8,563	9,872	12,223	13,068	13,768
J. Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	1,331	1,382	1,321	1,336	1,494	6,997	7,809	8,336	8,655	9,470
K. Silk and artificial silk yarns and manufactures	833	643	435	569	755	2,892	3,283	3,586	3,368	3,801
L. Manufactures of other textile materials	1,723	1,887	2,502	1,419	1,206	2,199	2,454	2,186	2,315	2,326
M. Apparel	368	236	180	220	272	2,276	2,539	2,802	2,853	2,638
N. Footwear	137	242	182	127	136	729	616	607	606	490
O. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	2,458	2,573	2,749	2,170	2,130	6,368	6,997	7,369	7,144	8,213
P. Oils, fats and resins, manufactured	9,725	12,278	12,094	8,548	11,151	571	942	897	980	857
Q. Leather and manufactures thereof	659	825	688	946	803	700	676	703	755	770
R. Paper, cardboard, etc.	1,515	2,366	2,205	2,019	1,716	1,724	1,679	1,836	1,968	2,315
S. Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft)	971	924	956	942	1,094	19,852	21,658	23,047	23,703	28,170
T. Rubber manufactures	20	16	11	16	13	519	547	514	536	669
U. Miscellaneous articles wholly or mainly manufactured	1,680	1,920	1,780	1,495	1,782	6,627	7,652	7,715	7,817	7,789
Total, Class III	37,589	41,488	42,494	36,288	40,145	102,572	112,433	118,996	125,285	140,685
IV.—Animals, not for Food	542	526	767	569	478	409	316	332	368	395
V.—Parcel Post	1,877	1,478	898	1,104	1,609	3,341	3,138	2,860	3,869	3,335
TOTAL, ALL CLASSES	**157,366**	**174,134**	**169,592**	**170,576**	**182,121**	**117,810**	**130,035**	**135,528**	**144,403**	**159,225**

Record Exports in January—(*Continued*)

but exports of commercial vehicles and chassis continued to rise and reached the new record figure of 7,845. There was also a further sharp increase in the number of agricultural tractors exported and these exceeded the previous record for November (8,650) by 1,017. Exports of both motor and pedal cycles were well above the fourth quarter average, pedal cycles being the highest on record. The gross tonnage of ships and boats exported was again high and rather above the average in the second half of last year.

The total tonnage of machinery exported was nearly one-quarter above the fourth quarter average and reached a new record level.

Exports of Machinery

	Monthly average				Jan. 1949	Jan. 1949
	1947	First Half 1948	Third Quarter 1948	Fourth Quarter 1948		
	Thousand tons					£ million
Textile machinery ...	6·7	9·2	9·3	9·2	11·6	4·0
Electrical machinery ...	5·8	6·0	6·0	7·0	9·5	3·9
Prime movers (not electrical)	3·6	4·6	4·9	4·7	5·8	2·1
Machine tools (metal-working)	4·5	4·5	3·8	4·5	5·5	1·6
Boilers and boiler-house plant	6·6	5·4	5·9	4·8	7·7	1·0
Other machinery... ...	28·6	33·3	36·5	37·2	43·3	13·2
Total	55·8	63·0	66·4	67·4	83·4	25·8

The rise was general among all the main categories of machinery. Textile machinery exports were easily the highest since 1929 and the quantity of electrical machinery exported, which included substantial shipments to the Soviet Union, has only been exceeded twice before.

Iron and steel exports as a whole remained at the level reached in the fourth quarter. Exports of each of the main categories of non-

Exports of Metals and Metal Manufactures

	Monthly Average				Jan. 1949	Jan. 1949
	1947	First Half 1948	Third Quarter 1948	Fourth Quarter 1948		
	Thousand tons					£ million
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof:						
Crude iron and steel ...	8·6	5·1	4·2	5·1	5·9	0·5
Rolling-mill products ...	43·2	39·4	42·3	56·6	61·3	2·2
Finished iron and steel goods	104·6	111·8	119·1	130·3	124·0	7·9
Total	156·4	156·3	165·6	192·0	191·2	10·6
	Thousand cwts.					
Aluminium and aluminium manufactures	60·6	59·2	147·0	162·8	175·2	1·5
Brass and brass manufactures	82·3	75·8	95·0	119·5	159·3	1·4
Copper and copper manufactures	115·3	119·1	116·5	123·8	174·6	1·5
	Thousand					
Radio sets	33·9	27·3	24·5	23·7	25·1	0·3
	Thousand tons					
Electric wires and cables	6·4	9·6	10·5	11·0	11·9	2·3
	£ million					
Telegraph and telephone equipment	0·6	0·8	1·1	1·2	1·3	1·3
Implements and tools ...	1·0	1·2	1·3	1·4	1·6	1·6

ferrous metal manufactures exceeded the fourth quarter level, copper and brass by substantial margins. Total exports of electrical goods and apparatus were valued at £7·3 million, compared with an average of £6·5 million in the fourth quarter, the quantity of wires and cables exported rising further to the highest figure since the war.

Higher Textiles Exports

The value of all textiles exported, £32·0 million, was £1·7 million above the average for the fourth quarter, apparel being the only group to show a reduction (from £2·85 million to £2·64 million).

In the cotton group, the only important change was the increase of two-fifths for yarn exports which were easily the highest since the

Exports of Textiles

	Monthly Average				Jan. 1949	Jan. 1949
	1947	First Half 1948	Third Quarter 1948	Fourth Quarter 1948		
	Thousand cwts.					£ million
Cotton yarns	20	38	48	51	73	2·4
Cotton thread (finished)...	8	7	10	11	11	1·1
	Million square yards					
Cotton piece-goods (woven):						
Unbleached	3	4	5	5	6	0·6
Bleached	14	15	18	19	20	1·9
Printed	13	20	26	25	21	2·6
Dyed in the piece ...	11	13	16	17	18	2·7
Coloured cottons ...	3	4	5	6	7	1·0
Total	44	56	70	72	72	8·8
	Thousand cwts.					
Wool tops	28·6	43	44·8	46·0	42·2	1·3
Woollen and worsted yarns	10·8	12	16·8	19·7	23·5	1·4
	Million square yards					
Woollen and worsted tissues	6·8	9·0	9·9	10·1	11·2	5·4
Carpets	0·6	0·9	0·9	0·8	1·1	1·1
Artificial silk tissues ...	9·4	12·1	14·1	14·2	16·4	2·9
Linen piece-goods ...	3·8	4·0	3·2	3·6	4·0	1·1

early months of 1940. Part of the increase in yarns over the last year has been due to shipments to Pakistan, which in January took over a sixth of the total. The total quantity of cotton piece-goods exported, though lower than in December, was the same as the fourth quarter average, the reduction for printed goods being offset by increases for all the other types ; the distribution of these exports among the main

Distribution of Exports of Cotton Piece-goods

	Monthly Average				Jan. 1949	Jan. 1949
	1947	First Half 1948	Third Quarter 1948	Fourth Quarter 1948		
	Million square yards					£ million
Australia	3·8	6·7	11·7	9·5	11·4	1·3
India and Pakistan ...	0·9†	2·0†	5·4†	8·5†	9·6	1·3
British West Africa ...	5·7	9·0	9·7	11·0	8·1	0·8
Union of South Africa ...	4·8	4·7	5·4	6·7	5·9	0·7
New Zealand	2·0	2·1	2·7	3·3	4·2	0·5
Argentine Republic ...	0·5	0·3	0·4	2·3	2·9	0·5
Canada	0·7	2·1	4·3	3·7	4·3	0·4
Eire	0·5	1·0	1·1	1·6	1·7	0·2
Southern Rhodesia ...	0·9	1·1	1·5	2·2	1·8	0·2
British East Africa ...	1·5	4·0	2·6	2·4	1·6	0·2
British West Indies ...	0·4	0·5	1·1	1·4	1·5	0·2
Other British countries ...	6·4	8·1	7·9	5·6	5·3	0·8
Other Foreign countries...	16·3	14·7	16·0	13·3	13·3	1·7
Total	44·4	56·3	69·8	71·5	71·6	8·8

† These figures relate to British India as a whole.

markets is shown in the accompanying table. Finished thread exports were also maintained at the fourth quarter level.

Among woollen and worsted goods the increase was shared by all items except tops, which fell by nearly a tenth. Yarn exports were nearly twice those in January last year. For woollen and worsted tissues the quantity was higher than in any peacetime month since

1937 ; the increase over the fourth quarter was shared by each of the four most important markets—Canada, South Africa, Australia and the United States. Exports of carpets were, with the exception of July last year, the highest on record.

Exports of rayon piece-goods were nearly a tenth above the record December figure. Linen piece-goods were higher than in recent months—the same as the average for the first half of 1948.

Distribution of Exports of Woollen and Worsted Piece-goods*

	Monthly Average				Jan. 1949	Jan. 1949
	1947	First Half 1948	Third Quarter 1948	Fourth Quarter 1948		
	Thousand square yards					£ million
Canada	1,174	1,898	1,758	1,727	1,993	0·90
Union of South Africa ...	1,038	1,076	1,060	1,273	1,603	0·63
Australia	150	297	566	729	970	0·41
United States of America	378	629	645	495	646	0·36
Argentine Republic ...	173	170	118	406	380	0·26
New Zealand	331	500	420	588	598	0·22
India and Pakistan ...	303†	273†	538†	483†	412	0·18
Hong Kong	244	308	568	317	266	0·18
Egypt	147	281	535	389	303	0·17
Eire	236	401	413	443	452	0·16
Denmark	199	44	129	286	337	0·14
Switzerland	139	257	204	170	209	0·12
Other British countries ...	363	496	572	567	565	0·26
Other Foreign countries ...	1,454	1,638	1,509	1,470	1,601	0·99
Total	6,329	8,268	9,035	9,343	10,335	4·98

* Excludes flannels and delaines and certain other types of cloth for which country particulars are not shown.

† These figures relate to British India as a whole.

Miscellaneous Exports

Coal exports in January (973,000 tons) were about a tenth below the fourth quarter average and the lowest for any month since last

Exports of Coal

	Monthly Average				Jan. 1949	Jan. 1949
	1947	First Half 1948	Third Quarter 1948	Fourth Quarter 1948		
	Thousand tons					£ million
France	0	53	41	79	114	0·42
Denmark	2	39	90	104	110	0·41
Eire	50	118	150	148	100	0·37
Sweden	0	86	109	74	99	0·34
Italy	0	44	94	84	76	0·31
Argentine Republic ...	—	44	103	123	69	0·28
Netherlands	—	39	55	65	70	0·25
Spain	1	11	97	90	70	0·24
Portugal	1	27	47	52	58	0·22
Gibraltar	6	23	26	19	37	0·14
Other British countries ...	21	48	64	76	65	0·24
Other Foreign countries ...	7	106	228	207	105	0·40
Total	88	638	1,104	1,121	973	3·62

May. Coke, however, increased by a sixth, to 159,000 tons, valued at £0·7 million.

The increase over the fourth quarter average for exports of chemicals, drugs, dyestuffs, etc., was shared by all the main items within the group except disinfectants, insecticides, etc. The quantity of finished dyestuffs exported was the highest on record, and for prints and colours the quantity was only slightly below the record November figure.

For both pottery and plate sheet glass there was a sharp increase over the fourth quarter but in neither case was the high July figure exceeded. The quantity of paper, cardboard, etc., exported—one-third above the fourth quarter average—was the highest in any month since 1937.

Exports of Selected Items

	Monthly Average				Jan. 1949	Jan. 1949
	1947	First Half 1948	Third Quarter 1948	Fourth Quarter 1948		
	Thousand tons					£ million
Ammonium sulphate ...	21	14	29	17	29	0·5
Sodium compounds ...	22	32	40	34	37	0·8
	Thousand cwts.					
Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.	62	59	63	46	34	0·2
Finished dyestuffs ...	17	18	18	19	25	1·0
Paints and colours ...	131	174	159	193	208	1·3
Perfumery and toilet preparations	17	14	12	12	20	0·3
	£ million					
Drugs, medicines, etc. ...	1·2	1·3	1·3	1·4	1·6	1·6
	Thousand proof gallons					
Spirits	634	705	729	807	786	1·5
	Thousand cwts.					
Sugar, refined	454	1,198	792	691	644	1·1
	Million lbs.					
Tobacco, manufactured ...	4·3	3·6	3·6	4·0	4·2	1·6
	Thousand tons					
Coal	88	638	1,104	1,121	973	3·6
Pottery	15	20	22	22	27	2·1
	Thousand cwts.					
Plate and sheet glass ...	107	146	166	161	203	0·5
Asbestos manufactures ...	166	218	210	226	236	0·5
	Thousand tons					
Cement	72	130	118	140	157	0·7
	Thousand cwts.					
Paper, cardboard, etc. ...	187	193	229	299	389	2·3
Leather	10	11	10	12	14	0·7
	Thousand dozen pairs					
Boots and shoes of leather	42	39	33	33	28	0·4
	Thousand					
Motor car tyres	82	123	123	122	167	1·1

Higher Imports of Dairy Produce

Imports of most kinds of grain and animal feeding stuffs were lower in January than in the fourth quarter of 1948. There was a sharp reduction of three-fifths for flour and there were no imports of barley, while supplies of oilseed cake and meal were little more than a quarter of the average of the previous three months and the lowest for a year and a half. Maize was an important exception to this general fall and the quantity imported in January, 263,000 tons, approached the pre-war figures for the first time since 1939.

Total imports of meat, 57,000 tons, were the lowest ever recorded and the figures for beef and veal and mutton and lamb both fell sharply, the latter by nearly one-half. Supplies of bacon were a little higher than the low quantities imported in recent months, and those of canned meat the highest for nearly a year.

The rise of £8·0 million to £18·6 million in the value of dairy produce imported in January compared with the fourth quarter average was principally due to much higher imports of butter. The quantity, 41,000 tons, was more than double the figure for the previous three months and equal to the pre-war average. Imports of cheese went up by two-thirds to 22,000 tons ; those of shell eggs rose by three-fifths to a figure which has only been exceeded once since 1940 ; Denmark supplied 10·6 million dozen, just over half the total. There were larger supplies of liquid and frozen egss, but no imports of dried eggs.

Increased imports from Spain accounted for most of the seasonal rise of two-thirds (to 52,000 tons) in supplies of oranges. Imports of dates (21,000 tons valued at £1·5 million) were also seasonally high and equalled half the quantity received in the whole of 1948. Total imports of sugar were a little lower than in the fourth quarter, mainly due to reduced imports from Cuba, but Australian supplies have been increasing in recent months and in January they were 55,000 tons, nearly half the total. The sharp rise in imports of cocoa to 31,000 tons was largely seasonal.

The quantity of tobacco imported was almost one quarter less than the average for the preceding three months ; imports from

the United States amounted to only 3·2 million lbs., but the amount received from Turkey reached 10·8 million lbs., more than in the whole of 1948.

Imports of Food

	Monthly Average				Jan. 1949	Jan. 1949
	1947	First Half 1948	Third Quarter 1948	Fourth Quarter 1948		
	Thousand tons					£ million
Wheat	349	339	384	348	328	8·5
Flour	74	65	63	77	30	1·0
Barley	9	62	99	37	—	—
Oats	9	17	43	21	27	0·6
Maize	40	110	64	159	263	8·7
Oilseed cake and meal	26	43	53	48	13	0·3
Cattle for food*	13	9	8	14	10	1·0
Meat:						
Beef and veal	45	32	44	29	21	1·6
Mutton and lamb	37	37	35	23	12	1·1
Bacon and hams	11	17	6	5	7	1·6
Canned meat	16	6	6	8	9	1·5
Other descriptions	8	7	9	13	8	2·2
Butter	18	27	18	19	41	10·5
Cheese	16	14	12	13	22	3·9
Eggs in shell	7	11	5	9	14	2·8
Eggs not in shell	4	2	5	3	6	1·0
Bananas	9	12	13	12	11	0·5
Oranges	34	56	18	31	52	2·3
Tomatoes	16	17	15	20	21	2·2
Other fresh fruit and vegetables	64	86	58	63	54	2·8
Sugar, unrefined	156	159	172	147	120	3·7
Tea†	14	13	13	21	20	5·8
Cocoa, raw	9	14	4	4	31	5·5
	Thousand gallons					
Wine	918	1,030	794	1,027	803	0·7
	Thousand tons					
Other beverages	19	24	24	22	25	1·9
Fish:						
Fresh or frozen	18	24	10	14	17	1·0
Other (including canned)	7	4	2	2	3	0·5
Other foods	128	101	138	161	120	8·6
Tobacco	11	5	18	14	11	3·8
Total of food, drink and tobacco	1,171	1,318	1,344	1,342	1,300	85·7

* Estimated weight.

† Retained imports.

Imports of Materials

Imports of iron ore in January were considerably lower than the average in the previous quarter, while those of semi-finished steel showed a very sharp fall compared with recent months; imports of finished steel, however, remained fairly high at 25,000 tons. There was some improvement in the quantity of lead imported, but the figure for zinc was the lowest for a year and a half.

Supplies of sawn, etc. softwood fell by nearly a half compared with the average for the fourth quarter and owing to smaller quantities from Canada and the United States were much lower than in January last year. The seasonal decline in pitprops, however, left imports higher than a year earlier, supplies coming more from Germany and France and less from Canada.

There was a sharp rise of two-thirds in retained imports of wool to 27,000 tons, the highest for nine months, and supplies of all the other principal textile materials were a little higher than the fourth quarter average. Raw rubber imports in January were 9,000 tons, but a slightly larger quantity was re-exported, mainly to the United States. Retained imports of cattle hides showed an increase of two-fifths.

The total quantity of oilseeds and nuts imported in January was 96,000 tons compared with an average of 78,000 tons in the fourth quarter, and included 13,000 tons of linseed, the first substantial importation since mid-1947. Most of this was sent from Uruguay as was the 9,000 tons of linseed oil imported.

There was a fall of about 30 per cent. from the very high fourth quarter figure for crude petroleum, but the quantity was greater

Imports of Materials

	Monthly Average				Jan. 1949	Jan. 1949
	1947	First Half 1948	Third Quarter 1948	Fourth Quarter 1948		
	Thousand tons					£ million
Ores and metals:						
Iron ore	570	714	820	662	554	1·5
Semi-finished steel*	18	11	17	24	9	0·3
Aluminium	8	12	14	9	11	0·8
Unwrought copper	30	27	38	28	27	3·6
Unwrought lead	16	13	12	16	19	2·0
Unwought zinc	12	17	13	10	6	0·6
Tin ore and concentrates	3	4	4	5	4	0·8
Timber, woodpulp and paper:						
Hardwood	60	63	81	61	67	1·5
Softwood	295	167	265	264	140	2·9
Pitprops	161	62	234	188	110	0·8
Plywood	19	15	13	9	11	0·6
Woodpulp	72	83	114	106	106	4·2
Paper and board	41	37	46	46	38	1·7
Textiles, rubber, hides and skins:						
Cotton†	25	34	21	34	37	9·8
Sheep's and lambs' wool†	17	23	15	16	27	9·9
Flax	2	2	1	2	3	0·7
Hemp and hemp tow	7	8	10	6	7	0·7
Jute†	5	10	6	5	6	0·7
Rubber (crude and synthetic)†	9	17	20	8	—	—
Cattle hides†	10	7	9	7	10	1·7
Sheep and lamb skins	2	2	2	2	2	0·5
	Thousand cwts.					
Undressed furskins (other than rabbit)	2	3	2	2	1	0·5
	Million square yards					
Cotton piece-goods	12·9	13·2	20·9	27·0	22·3	1·7
Jute piece-goods	21·2	25·3	37·7	20·1	17·2	0·7
	Thousand tons					
Oils, oilseeds and nuts:						
Ground nuts	25	39	20	29	30	1·4
Palm kernels	30	27	42	30	33	1·4
Other oilseeds and nuts	24	18	28	19	33	1·5
Coconut oil	5	8	7	1	0	0·0
Linseed oil	9	5	4	1	9	1·1
Palm oil	13	15	17	16	12	1·0
Other vegetable oils	4	8	10	10	11	1·9
Animal and fish oils	16	25	5	4	1	0·2

* Blooms, billets, slabs and sheet bars.

† Retained imports.

Imports of Petroleum

	Monthly Average				Jan. 1949	Jan. 1949
	1947	First Half 1948	Third Quarter 1948	Fourth Quarter 1948		
	Million gallons					£ million
Crude petroleum	51	81	103	128	89	2·3
Refined petroleum†:						
Kerosene	27	33	39	30	44	1·5
Motor spirit	96	89	133	81	120	4·7
Fuel oil and diesel oil	62	113	119	82	102	2·5
Other sorts	44	51	50	46	46	2·1
Total: Refined petroleum	229	286	341	239	312	10·8

† Retained imports.

than a year ago. Retained imports of refined petroleum rose by a similar proportion, though they did not reach the very high average for the second and third quarters of last year.

Imports of machinery, 11,800 tons valued at £4·4 million, were the highest since the war.

Distribution of Trade in 1948

The first two tables below show the progress of the trade of the United Kingdom between 1947 and 1948, distinguishing those countries which are particularly important as markets or sources of

(*Continued on next page*)

Distribution of Trade

£ million

Area	Imports (c.i.f.)		United Kingdom Exports (f.o.b.)		Re-exports (f.o.b.)		Total Exports (f.o.b.)	
	Year 1947	Year 1948	Year 1947	Year 1948	Year 1947	Year 1948	Year 1947	Year 1948
United States of America	297·1	184·4	48·0	66·2	13·3	4·6	61·3	70·8
Canada and Newfoundland	239·1	223·0	44·9	71·9	1·0	1·7	45·9	73·6
Argentine Republic	130·6	121·8	34·8	52·5	0·2	0·3	35·0	52·8
Rest of Western Hemisphere (other than Sterling Area countries, but including Japan and Philippines)	152·5	168·2	51·1	73·9	0·5	0·5	51·6	74·4
Union of South Africa	26·3	31·7	91·8	120·7	0·4	0·5	92·2	121·2
British Colonies	175·9	237·8	137·3	213·8	2·4	2·8	139·7	216·6
Rest of Sterling Area	356·0	479·7	325·7	452·9	5·1	5·1	330·8	458·0
European countries (including their overseas possessions, other than those in the Western Hemisphere)	345·2	492·8	320·8	433·2	36·1	45·0	356·9	478·2
Other countries	71·8	140·1	83·8	98·2	0·8	4·0	84·6	102·2
Total	1,794·5	2,079·5	1,138·2	1,583·3	59·8	64·5	1,198·0	1,647·8

Area	Imports (c.i.f.)					Total Exports (f.o.b.), including Re-exports				
	Percentage of total value				£ million	Percentage of total value				£ million
	Year 1938	Year 1947	Year 1948	Fourth Quarter 1948	Fourth Quarter 1948	Year 1938	Year 1947	Year 1948	Fourth Quarter 1948	Fourth Quarter 1948
United States of America	12·83	16·56	8·87	7·86	41·6	5·40	5·12	4·30	4·25	19·2
Canada and Newfoundland	8·84	13·32	10·72	9·78	51·7	4·61	3·83	4·47	4·63	20·8
Argentine Republic	4·18	7·28	5·86	6·37	33·7	3·70	2·92	3·21	4·25	19·2
Rest of Western Hemisphere (other than Sterling Area countries, but including Japan and Philippines)	6·82	8·50	8·09	7·71	40·8	3·90	4·31	4·51	4·47	20·1
Union of South Africa	1·59	1·46	1·52	1·43	7·6	7·54	7·69	7·35	7·34	33·1
British Colonies	6·18	9·80	11·44	9·78	51·8	9·41	11·66	13·14	13·19	59·4
Rest of Sterling Area	23·43	19·84	23·06	24·25	128·3	24·72	27·61	27·80	27·60	124·4
European countries (including their overseas possessions, other than those in the Western Hemisphere)	31·94	19·24	23·70	26·58	140·6	36·16	29·79	29·02	28·85	130·0
Other countries	4·19	4·00	6·74	6·24	33·1	4·56	7·07	6·20	5·42	24·4
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	529·2	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	450·6

Balance of Trade

£ million

Area	Year 1938	Year 1947	Year 1948	Average monthly rate			
				First Quarter 1948	Second Quarter 1948	Third Quarter 1948	Fourth Quarter 1948
United States of America	—89·2	—235·8	—113·6	—12·2	—8·2	—10·0	—7·5
Canada and Newfoundland	—56·7	—193·2	—149·4	—13·8	—14·2	—11·5	—10·3
Argentine Republic	—18·8	—95·6	—69·0	—7·6	—5·0	—5·6	—4·8
Rest of Western Hemisphere (other than Sterling Area countries, but including Japan and Philippines)	—42·0	—100·9	—93·8	—3·7	—9·8	—10·9	—6·9
Union of South Africa	+25·5	+65·9	+89·5	+6·2	+7·7	+7·4	+8·5
British Colonies	—6·7	—36·2	—21·2	—2·3	—5·9	—1·4	+2·6
Rest of Sterling Area	—83·9	—25·2	—21·7	—3·5	—2·1	—0·4	—1·3
European countries (including their overseas possessions, other than those in the Western Hemisphere)	—101·2	+11·7	—14·6	—1·2	+0·1	—0·2	—3·6
Other countries	—14·2	+12·8	—37·9	—1·5	—6·7	—1·5	—2·9
TOTAL	—387·2	—596·5	—431·7	—39·6	—44·1	—34·1	—26·2

Record Exports in January—(*Continued*)

supply. In the third table is shown the visible balance of trade with those countries. The figures are derived from the Trade and Navigation Accounts in which imports are valued c.i.f. and exports f.o.b.

The value of total imports in 1948 rose by one-sixth compared with 1947 to £2079·5 million, while total exports (including re-exports) rose by nearly two-fifths to £1,647·9 million and the adverse balance fell from £596·5 million to £431·7 million.

The general pattern of our export trade in 1948 compared with the previous year showed much less change than the distribution of imports, where the outstanding feature was the reduction in supplies from the Western Hemisphere. In 1947 imports from this area amounted to 45·66 per cent. of the total but last year they averaged 33·54 per cent. and in the fourth quarter were only 31·72 per cent. The decline was greatest from the United States, the proportion falling by nearly one-half, largely as a result of much smaller imports of dairy produce, grain and flour and other foodstuffs. Reduced imports of timber were the main cause of the smaller fall in the value of imports from Canada and Newfoundland and less meat, linseed oil and wheat, partly offset by increases for maize and animal feeding-stuffs, reduced imports from the Argentine Republic.

Although the value went up by £77·8 million to £271·6 million, the percentage of exports sent to the Western Hemisphere showed only a small rise. The proportion sent to the United States fell from 5·12 per cent. to 4·30 per cent. but this was largely due to the reduction in re-exports of rubber ; the value of United Kingdom exports rose substantially, the major increases being in cars and tractors. Total exports to Canada and Newfoundland rose from 3·83 per cent. to 4·47 per cent. of the total, mainly due to increases for woollen manufactures, cotton goods and cars, while rises for coal and machinery contributed to the improvement shown in the figures for the Argentine.

The adverse balance with the Western Hemisphere as a whole, which in 1947 had reached £625·5 million, more than the total balance with all countries, was reduced in 1948 to £425·8 million, a little less than the total deficit. This fall was largely due to the reduction of £122·2 million in the adverse balance with the United States, but the balance of trade with Canada and Newfoundland and with the Argentine also improved very substantially.

Imports from the Sterling Area in 1948 rose from 31·10 per cent. to 36·02 per cent. of the total and the value increased by £191·1 million. There was little change in the proportion coming from South Africa, but the British Colonies increased their share. The rise for the rest of the Sterling Area was largely due to increased imports from Australia. Exports to Sterling Area countries rose by £233·1 million, the proportion going up from 46·96 per cent. to 48·29 per cent., mainly as a result of the rise from 11·66 per cent. to 13·14 per cent. for the Colonies. The small favourable balance of £4·5 million with the Sterling Area in 1947 increased to £46·6 million in 1948, the excess of exports over imports from South Africa, accounting for over half the rise. The deficit with the Colonies was reduced by £15·0 million while the fall in the adverse balance with other Sterling Area countries was only £3·5 million.

The value of imports from European countries rose by £147·6, million, the proportion increasing from 19·24 per cent. to 23·70 per cent. of the total between 1947 and 1948. Exports to these countries, however, represented a slightly smaller proportion of the total than in the previous year, though the value increased by £121·3 million, and there was an adverse balance of £14·6 million compared with a favourable one of £11·7 million in 1947.

U.K. Financial Delegation to Ceylon

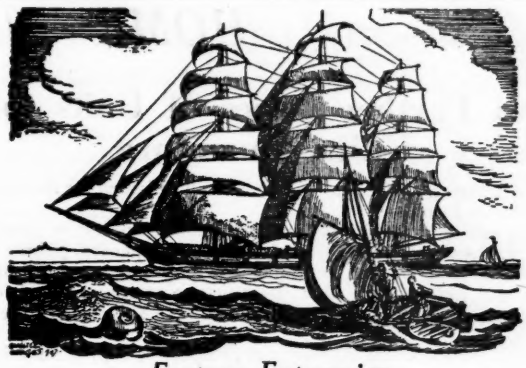
FOLLOWING the recent visit of a United Kingdom Financial Delegation to Colombo, agreement has been reached between the United Kingdom and Ceylon Governments on arrangements governing the use of Ceylon's Sterling Balances for the period of six months commencing January 1, 1949.

The terms of the agreement are :—

Financial Agreement of April 30, 1948, shall be continued for a further six months from January 1, 1949, to June 30, 1949.

There shall be a release of £1¾ million from No. 2 Account to No. 1 Account in respect of the six months period.

Conversations shall take place in London before June 30, 1949, with a view to making further arrangements.



Eastern Enterprise

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Section 2. **British Dominions and Overseas Possessions**—Feb., April, June, Aug., Oct. and Dec.

The Shipping Dept. Bulletin appears in each Issue, containing information on matters relative to Export conditions and Items of Interest at time of Press.

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HOME NEWS SECTION

No Further Issues of Units for Utility Furniture

AFTER March 1, 1949, no more units will be issued for the purchase of Utility furniture.

Strict rationing of Utility furniture came to an end in June 1948, when retailers were allowed to supply it to the general public. The Board of Trade, however, continued to issue units to certain priority classes and traders were allowed by licence to refuse to sell except against units, if this was necessary to reserve supplies for the unit-holders.

Having regard to the current and prospective supply situation the Board consider that these arrangements are no longer necessary and neither do they justify the administrative work involved in unit issues.

The Utility Furniture (Buying Permits) Order, 1948 (S.I. 1948 No. 1287), which regulated the validity and disposal of units, is therefore being revoked from March 1 by the Utility Furniture (Buying Permits) (Revocation) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 258).

Sheets are now the only articles for which priority classes (in the main, setting up home for the first time) receive a special concession. Applications for supplementary coupons for these articles should as hitherto be made on forms U.F.D.I.(A), obtainable from local Fuel offices.

Supplementary Loan Agreement under E.R.P.

A SUPPLEMENTARY Agreement with the United Kingdom covering an additional loan to the Government of the United Kingdom of 3,000,000 dollars was announced by the Economic Co-operation Administration and Export/Import Bank of Washington on February 16.

This additional loan represents that amount of E.C.A. assistance (Marshall Aid) which is to be made available to the United Kingdom on a loan basis during the first calendar quarter of 1949. This amount, together with the 310,000,000 dollars loan previously granted to the United Kingdom, makes the total amount of assistance made available to the United Kingdom on a loan basis for the first E.C.A. year of co-operation 313,000,000 dollars.

The terms and conditions of the additional loan are the same as those applicable to the 310,000,000 dollars loan previously granted and were agreed upon by E.C.A. after consultation with the (United States) National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems. The terms include an interest rate of 2½ per cent. per annum payable semi-annually beginning in 1952. Principal payments begin in 1956. The loan matures in 1983.

The text of the original Loan Agreement signed in Washington on October 26 last, to which the latest Agreement is supplementary, was contained in Cmd. 7550.

Amusement Trades Exhibition

THE fifth annual Amusement Trades Exhibition and Convention was held at the New Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, this week, when British manufacturers who cater for the world's fair-grounds showed their wares on 70 stands. Visitors from Holland and Belgium were among the early arrivals.

Among the items which attracted most attention were new Speedway and Dodg'em cars, made almost entirely of aluminium alloy. These machines are being exported to Canada, Portugal, Belgium, France and Eire. Automatic amusement devices shown by another firm find ready markets in various parts of the Commonwealth.

Makers of automatic amusement machines, which for the most part are unobtainable at home, are meeting with severe import restrictions. But they are spared one currency problem. It is claimed that it is easy to adapt a coin-operated device for the reception of pennies, annas, cents, or whatever the importer's small change happens to be.

Other exhibitors showed air guns and darts, equipment for making candy floss, circus seating, flexible glass and mirrors, prizes and novelties, pleasure boats, public address equipment, showmen's scenery and props for the Ghost Train.

Design Week in Potteries

IN March, a Design Week is to be held in the Potteries. Organized by the Council of Industrial Design, the event will be held from March 14 to 19.

Similar weeks have been organized by the Council in Cardiff, Manchester and Birmingham, and Stoke-on-Trent is first on the itinerary of six towns for 1949. The Week is being planned and organized with the full co-operation of the civic and education authorities, the Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries and voluntary organizations.

These Design Weeks are not an approach to industry. The aim of the promoters is rather to stimulate an interest among the general public in the design of goods bought in the shops and used in the home.

Already many functions have been arranged for the Week. The focal point will be the Council's touring exhibition, "Design Fair," which will be housed in the Queen's Hall, Burslem. This is a colourful and interesting exhibition—not a display of consumer goods, but a series of illustrations, arguments and quizzes on design. "Design Fair" has been seen by 217,000 people during its previous showings. It made its first visit to London this month when it opened on January 3 at the Whitechapel Art Gallery.

Arrangements have already been made for a number of meetings during the Design Week, including an open Forum for women on "Design in the Home," and another for students on "Design as a Career"; meetings with film shows for the staff of retail stores; a day school arranged by the Workers' Education Association; and Mr. Gordon Russell, Director of the Council of Industrial Design, will visit the Potteries on the first day of Design Week to lecture on "What We Mean By Good Design."

The Council of Industrial Design believes the retailer to be an important link between manufacturer and consumer, and invites shops and stores to arrange special exhibitions and displays in conjunction with the Week. Many of the Potteries' leading stores are already planning such co-operation.

Key Industry Duty Exemptions

THE Treasury have made an Order under Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act, 1926, exempting sodium pyrophosphate and micro-film, dutiable only by reason of containing cellulose acetate as an ingredient, from Key Industry Duty for the period beginning February 28, 1949, and ending June 30, 1949.

The Order is entitled "The Safeguarding of Industries (Exemption) (No. 1) Order, 1949" and is published as Statutory Instruments, 1949 No. 265.

The Treasury have also made an Order under Section 1 and Section 19 (5) of the Import Duties Act, 1932, exempting micro-films of documents from duty under the Import Duties Act, 1932.

The Order is entitled "The Import Duties (Exemptions) (No. 1) Order, 1949," is published as Statutory Instruments, 1949 No. 266 and comes into force on February 28th.

The effect of these Orders is that sodium pyrophosphate will be chargeable only with the 10 per cent. general *ad valorem* duty while microfilms of documents will be exempt from all duty. The exemption of the latter does not extend to cinematograph film nor to micro-films of trade advertising material.

Copies of these Orders may be obtained (price 1d. each net, by post 2d. each) from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller or newsagent.

"Hints to Business Men" Series

NEW booklets on North Africa (covering Morocco, Algeria and Tunis) Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Argentina and Paraguay have recently been published in the series "Hints to Business Men."

United Kingdom business men who intend visiting these countries on business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), Dissemination Section, Thames House (North), London, S.W.1.

Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of questions of interest to industry answered in Parliament.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 17

Exports Outside Sterling Area

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson, said that certified invoices were not required by the Board of Trade for exports to any destination. The Exchange Control procedure prescribed by the Treasury for exports to destinations outside the Sterling Area required the exporter to lodge a single certified copy of the sales invoice with his bank when he had received payment by an approved method. The only destinations in the British Commonwealth affected by this requirement were Canada and Newfoundland.

Staff of Wool Control

The staff of the Wool Control on February 1, 1949 was equivalent to 114 full-time workers, the President stated.

The relaxation of control announced for April 1 concerned the export of merino tops. The detailed licensing work for this was done by the Wool Export Group so that this particular relaxation would not reduce the work at the Control, but other reductions would be made as soon as circumstances permitted.

Steel Supplies for Canada

Asked to make a statement on the subject of our exports of finished steel to Canada, the President said he was glad to say that in conformity with the importance which His Majesty's Government attached to increased supplies to Canada, the steel industry had agreed to make available to Canada increased quantities of finished steel in 1949. They were aiming at a total tonnage for the year of from 80,000 to 90,000 tons. This represented a three-fold increase in supplies compared with 1948 and a six-fold or even greater increase compared with 1947. Canada would thus be one of the United Kingdom's largest steel markets in 1949.

Yarn for Automatic Looms

Asked for an assurance that sufficient yarn would be supplied to justify the capital expenditure incurred by those manufacturers in the woollen textile industry who installed new automatic looms, the President replied that all the woollen spun yarn required for new automatic looms could be supplied. The supply of worsted yarn was not, however, sufficient for all demands ; a weaver who installed new automatic looms was being allocated extra worsted yarn on the basis of single-shift working of those looms until the shortage, which was temporary, had been further reduced.

MONDAY FEBRUARY 21

Table Wines from Italy

The quantity and value of still table wines imported from Italy during the year 1948 was as follows, the President stated :—

In casks, 5,172 gallons valued at £2,048.

In bottles, 51,952 gallons valued at £56,024.

Sodium Chlorate

The principal countries producing sodium chlorate were France, Italy, Poland, Norway, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Canada and the United States, the President said.

In 1948, imports amounted to 12,473 cwts., distributed as follows:—

	Cwts.		Cwts.
Italy	4,419	Poland	2,773
Norway	2,894	France	2,387

Steel for Goods to Canada

Asked what steps he was taking to switch supplies of steel, involved in making goods for Russia, to products which could be sold in the Canadian market in return for produce which could be obtained there at a lower price, the Minister of Supply, Mr. George Strauss, replied "None, Sir." Such goods were exported to Russia in payment for necessary supplies imported from that country. Mr. Strauss said he could assure the House that steel was allocated to firms with every regard to the exceptional importance of the Canadian market.

Aero Engines for Russia

Mr. Strauss stated that 25 Rolls-Royce Nene I and 30 Derwent V engines were sold to Russia in 1947.

Timber for Caravans

Asked if, in view of the high prices charged for caravans by the firms to which the whole of the limited quantity of timber available was now allocated by his department, he would make a proportion of this material available to individuals desirous of building their own caravans where urgent need for accommodation could be shown, Mr. Strauss replied that it would not be appropriate to divert such scarce raw materials from the manufacturers.

Sales of Surplus Stores

The great bulk of surplus stores were now sold by public auction, Mr. Strauss said. Certain classes of these stores were held back, where necessary, to meet the requirements of other Government Departments. He did not think it practicable to extend this arrangement generally to nationalized industries, but specific requests for particular stores were always met as far as possible.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 22

Paper for New Publications

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, Mr. John Edwards, said that the recent increase in the amount of paper which may be used by newspapers had only served to bring them back to the position which existed in the first half of 1947. The supplies available did not at present allow any general concession to new publications which were allowed to use 8 cwts. or less of paper in a 4 months' period ; the position was being kept under review.

Trade with Israel

Steps were being taken to provide all normal facilities to enable British commercial interests to compete for and obtain a fair share of the increasing imports in the State of Israel, Mr. Edwards said.

Orders for Fine Spinning Mills

Asked if he was aware that many textile mills engaged on fine cotton spinning were short of orders and were producing for stock, Mr. Edwards said his information was that there was no general lack of business for fine spinning mills and that any mills which were short of orders must be exceptional cases. It was not, of course, unusual for a small proportion of production to be put into stock. Mr. Edwards said he would look into any details supplied to him.

Japanese Competition

The Board of Trade was fully aware of the seriousness of Japanese competition as a long term problem, said Mr. Edwards, and the whole matter was at present being examined and consultation with industries had begun.

The threat was potential rather than actual, since overall Japanese production was still only about half pre-war and exports were only just over a quarter.

Every possible step would be taken, by representations to the Occupation Authorities and otherwise, to prevent a recurrence of the sort of unfair practice familiar before the war, and wherever possible measures would be supported to raise the standard of living of the Japanese workers and thus avoid low price competition based on cheap labour.

Mining Timber

We were anxious that home woodlands should provide as high a proportion of our mining timber requirements as good forestry would allow ; by 1952/53 this should have settled down to between 10 and 15 per cent., Mr. Edwards said.

Cotton Machinery Subsidies

Mr. Edwards said that during the passage of the Cotton Spinning (Re-equipment Subsidy) Act through Parliament it was explained that a precise estimate of the resulting charge on public funds could not be

made, but it was unlikely to exceed £12 million. It was not possible to state the actual value of orders which would eventually qualify for subsidy until claims had been lodged and approved.

Sixteen groups controlling 50 per cent. of the spindle capacity of the industry had been registered for the purposes of the Act, but progress in submitting modernization plans was not as rapid as we should like, although the time taken to prepare these plans was often considerable. There had been continuous contact with the industry on the progress of the scheme and arrangements had already been made with the Cotton Board for a special reminder to firms on the need to place orders within the period specified by the Act.

British Tractors to France

The Government were facilitating French purchases of essential goods and materials from the United Kingdom and other countries in the Sterling Area by contributing £50 million for France to draw under the Intra-European Payments Scheme, Mr. Edwards said. France had accordingly been able to provide in her import programme for substantial imports of our tractors, and we should not feel justified in suggesting to the French Government that they should curtail other needed imports to make room for more.

Imports of Ball Point Pens

Licences to import 5,838 ball point pens from the United States had been issued since August 1, 1948, no payment being involved, it was stated. During the same period licences had been issued to import fountain pens under the Token Import Scheme to the value of £437, covering approximately 1,650 pens. It was not possible to say how many ball point pens had actually been imported under these licences.

No licence for the import of pens free of duty had been issued. An import licence was granted last December for 5,000 American ball pointed pens for distribution as free gifts, it being a condition of the licence that the pens would not be sold or distributed as advertisements for this particular pen. Customs duty on 4,000 pens imported under this licence had been paid.

High Prices of Wool Cloths

Mr. Edwards said he was well aware that the current price of men's suitings, as indeed of all wool cloths, was high. This was mainly the result of the current high price of raw wool. The increase in the price of raw wool had been more marked in the case of the types of wool used in the manufacture of worsted cloths than of those used in woollen cloths, and the price of worsted cloths had consequently risen more than the price of woollen cloths. He could hold out no hope of any reductions in price until world prices of raw materials came down.

Imports of Esparto Grass

Asked whether he was aware that large quantities of home produced straw, which had been used since 1940 in paper manufacture, were being ousted from the home market by imported esparto grass, and other materials, and whether he would take steps to ensure that all available home supplies were fully used and foreign exchange saved by the prohibition of imports if necessary, Mr. Edwards replied that esparto grass which was imported from soft currency sources was more suitable for the production of certain papers and in these circumstances he was not prepared to curtail the supplies as suggested.

Imports of Softwood

Practically all softwood was imported by Timber Control on Government account, said Mr. Edwards, and there was, therefore, no question of eligibility of firms for import licences.

Timber from British Columbia

No negotiations were in progress between His Majesty's Government and the Government of British Columbia for the purchase of timber from British Columbia, it was stated. Supplies of timber from contracts placed with British Columbian producers would continue to come forward.

Power Installations in the Rhondda

Electrical power installation in all allocated factories in Rhondda would be completed shortly, Mr. Edwards said. The work necessary to complete the installations in those as yet unallocated would depend on tenants' requirements, but every effort would be made to expedite the work when these were known.

Imports of Pottery

Mr. Edwards gave the following figures of domestic pottery ware imported from July to December 1948. Imports of decorated pottery were not separately recorded in the trade returns, and they were estimated as about one per cent. of total imports.

Country	China*		Domestic Earthenware	
	cwts.	£	cwts.	£
Eire	48	2,519	35	648
Channel Islands	41	1,732	29	1,081
Union of South Africa ...	16	885	5	158
Canada	31	1,522	1	50
Denmark	31	2,298	44	1,552
Poland	2,747	25,101	1	6
Germany	2,439	30,869	1	37
Netherlands	99	1,102	447	6,638
Belgium	4	121	158	1,244
France...	325	4,224	1,471	18,146
Czechoslovakia	9,043	104,008	1,656	19,252
Yugoslavia	51	1,163	147	2,655
United States...	45	2,162	7	151
Hungary	567	4,897	1,823	13,405
Japan	2	88	0	14
All other countries	81	2,929	52	1,484
TOTAL ...	15,570	185,620	5,877	66,521

* China, including translucent pottery and all pottery known as china or porcelain, but excluding electrical ware and porcelain for laboratory use and for industrial puposes.

Imports of Roofing Slates

The French authorities had offered 6,000 tons of roofing slates for 1949 and had been informed that the import of this quantity would be permitted if import licence applications were received, Mr. Edwards said.

Total imports of roofing slates into the United Kingdom from France, Italy and Portugal during the past three years were as follows:

	1946	1947	1948
	Tons	Tons	Tons
From France ...	672	696	2,720
From Italy ...	50	2,135	3,421
From Portugal ...	2,859	5,677	2,674

Staffs and Clothes Rationing

Asked to state the number of cuts in staff in his department as the result of reduced clothing rationing, Mr. Edwards replied that there had for some time been a gradual reduction in the volume of work on clothes rationing. The number of staff engaged solely on that work in the Board of Trade was reduced from 1,297 on November 1 last to 1,152 on February 1. Part of this reduction was in anticipation of the relaxations in clothes rationing announced on January 31. A further cut now being made would bring the total reduction since November 1 to 186. It was expected that further reductions amounting to about 100 staff would be possible during the next two or three months.

The following table gives particulars of the grades concerned distinguished by scales of pay.

Numbers	*Scales of Pay*
2	£950–£1,250 a year
1	£850–£1,000 a year
4	£675–£800 a year
2	£400–£720 a year
7	£390–£700 a year
22	£230–£650 a year
2	£150–£450 a year
146	Weekly rates up to 126s. a week
186	

These figures exclude staff employed partly on clothes rationing and partly on other work.

Prices of Potato Bags

The Board of Trade do not control the prices of new potato bags, Mr. Edwards said. Prices of used bags were agreed with the appropriate Trade Associations and, for a standard type, the current prices were: twill 2s. 0½d. and hessian 1s. 2½d. each.

Relaxations of Controls

Mr. Edwards said it was hoped to announce some further relaxations of controls in the course of next month.

Supplies of Consumer Goods to the Home Civilian Market

Some Increases in December

WHEN allowance is made for the normal Christmas holidays December had the same number of possible working days as November, so that direct comparison of supplies of consumer goods to the home civilian market in the two months can be made. In December all the apparel items fell, while considerable increases were made in some of the other items, possibly due to seasonal demands. Where figures cover a period of three months supplies were generally higher owing to summer holidays affecting the previous quarter.

In December supplies of wool cloth fell by 8 per cent., of non-wool cloth by more than a tenth, and of non-rubber footwear by 7 per cent.

	Comparison with	
	Previous period	A year ago
	Per cent. change	
Gloves: Leather	+17	+17
Fabric	— 4	+12
Household textiles	+ 2	+ 7
Domestic pottery	+ 8	+ 8
Brushes and brooms	—44	+ 8
Umbrellas	+72	—10

	Comparison of supplies in December with	
	November 1948	December 1947
	Per cent. change	
Footwear: Non-rubber	— 7	+ 2
Cloth: Wool	— 8	+10
Non-wool	—12	— 9
Hand-knitting yarn	— 5	+22
Radio sets	No change	—33
Prams and Folders	—16	—34
Pedal cycles	+18	+10
Domestic sewing machines	+35	+29
Clocks	+33	+25
Watches	+ 4	+29
Tobacco clearances	— 9	+ 2

Prams and folders again declined, this time by nearly a sixth. While radio sets showed no change, pedal cycles rose by 18 per cent., and supplies of both domestic sewing machines and clocks increased by a third.

Compared with December 1947, wool cloth rose by a tenth, while non-wool cloth fell by 9 per cent. Non-leather footwear was almost stationary, rising only 2 per cent. Supplies of pedal cycles were a tenth more, of clocks a quarter higher, and both watches and domestic sewing machines rose 29 per cent.

For supplies during the period September to December the index of household brushes showed a drop of nearly a half, but that of domestic pottery a rise of 8 per cent. and of cutlery an increase of over a quarter. Supplies of umbrellas in the same period rose by almost three-quarters. Compared with the fourth quarter of 1947 supplies of both domestic pottery and household brushes showed rises of 8 per cent., while umbrellas fell by a tenth.

Annual Rates of Supply: For insertion in the main table published in the *Board of Trade Journal* for October 9, 1948.

Table	Sub-heading	Period	Reading across the columns for additional figures
2	Footwear:		
	(*a*) Non-rubber ...	December	21·6, 6·8, 39·8, 2·9, 12·3, 7·3, 1·1, 13·6, 3·8, 13·4, 2·3, 2·77, 95·7, 6·0, 26·0, 128
	(*b*) Rubber	November	2·49, 3·13, 15·17
4	Leather gloves	Oct.–Dec.	4·86, 1·39, 14·49
	Fabric gloves	Oct.–Dec.	3·92, 1·36, 3·55
5	Woven wool cloth ...	December	166, 64, 230
	Woven non-wool cloth ...	December	137 (linings, etc.), 216, 317, 139, 196, 513
		Nov.–Dec.	73, 62, 152, 16, 37, 9, 60
6	Hand knitting yarn ...	December	1·7, 1·7, 15·1, 18·5
7	Handkerchiefs	Nov.–Dec.	59·44, 98·69
	Nursery squares ...	Nov.–Dec.	15·5
	Sanitary towels	December	1009
8	Braces	Oct.–Dec.	11·26
9	Household textiles ...	Nov.–Dec.	4·7, 0·65, 7·1, 0·7, 3·1, 4·1, 11·7, 24·8, 1·4, 2·7, 13·2, 16·3
10	Non-wool furnishing fabrics	Nov.–Dec.	20·2, 33·75, 6·66
14	Radio sets*	December	1109
	Prams and push chairs...	December	383, 98
	Pedal cycles*	December	871, 295
	Domestic sewing machines*	December	48·0
15	Domestic pottery ...	Oct.–Dec.	121·1, 47·4, 36·7, 35·4, 8·0, 5·0, 3·2, 2·04, 12·1, 4·4, 0·3, 1·11
17	Fireguards	Oct.–Dec.	774
18	Clocks and watches* ...	November	2152, 561, 2865
		December	3084, 541, 2988
19	Brushes and brooms ...	Oct.–Dec.	10·0, 6·0, 12·8, 11·5, 1·59, 13·6, 24·0, 1·86, 15·5, 6·54, 0·61, 7·5
21	Umbrellas	Oct.–Dec.	1656
22	Tobacco clearances ...	December	219
	Mechanical lighters ...	Oct.–Dec.	3·02, 0·26

* Source: Ministry of Supply.

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Cotton Output and Employment

Effect of Holidays on Production in December

OUTPUT by the cotton industry in December was affected by the Christmas holidays, and in each section was less than in the preceding three months. Production figures for December relate to the five weeks ending January 1, 1949, and the weekly output for the fourth quarter of 1948 is an average over a period of 14 weeks, the year 1948 having 53 weeks.

In the spinning section, December output of single cotton yarn was 9 per cent. lower than in November, but only slightly (under 1 per cent.) less than in September which was also affected by holidays. Total single yarns of all types at an average weekly output of 17·86 million lbs. gave similar comparisons. Output of both single cotton yarn and of total single yarns of all types were each 11 per cent. higher than in December 1947. Output of doubled yarn fell by one-tenth compared with November and was less by 7 per cent. than in September, but 9 per cent. higher than a year ago.

In the weaving section, total output of cloth at 45·3 million linear yards was 12 per cent. less than in November, but for both cotton and rayon production was almost identical with the September figure. Compared with December, 1947 output of cotton cloth rose by 8 and of rayon cloth by 13 per cent., giving a total increase of nearly one-tenth (9 per cent.).

Comparison of Output 1948 and 1947

Throughout 1948, steady increases in average weekly output were shown in both spinning and weaving sections for each of the 1st, 2nd and 4th quarters, the decline in the 3rd quarter being due to summer holidays. Taking the weekly averages over the year, that of single yarns of all types at 18·15 million lbs. and of cloth at 46·0 million linear yards were each about one-fifth higher than for 1947, while that of doubled yarn at 4·94 million lbs. rose by rather more (22 per cent.). Output of rayon cloth was 28 per cent. higher, cotton cloth being up by about one-sixth (17 per cent.).

Machine Activity and Employment

Machine activity at the end of December showed little or no change in the single spinning section compared with the end of November, the mule equivalent of single yarn spindles running being unchanged. Doubling spindles running were less by 40,000 over the month, and the number of looms running were 5,000 down. Compared with December 1947, the mule equivalent of single yarn spindles running had risen by 2,900,000 (over a tenth), doubling spindles by 120,000 and looms by 31,000.

Employment figures at the end of December all rose compared with the previous month, the number at work on spinning and doubling being up by 900 (of whom 800 were engaged on single spinning), and those on weaving by 500. Increases on a year earlier were 11,500 engaged on spinning and doubling and 13,500 on weaving. Of the numbers on the spinners' books, 93·3 per cent. were recorded as actually at work, the highest proportion yet reached.

February Yarn Output

Production of cotton and cotton waste yarns for the week ended February 5, 1949, was 18·18 million lbs. compared with 18·22 million lbs. in the previous week. In addition 1·19 million lbs. of spun rayon and mixture yarns were produced during this week compared with 1·20 million lbs. the previous week.

Yarn and Cloth Production

(All figures are weekly averages; *million lbs.* for yarn and *million linear yards* for cloth.)

	Single Yarn						Doubled Cotton Yarn			Weaving			
	Cotton (excluding waste yarns)				Cotton* Waste Yarns	Spun Rayon Yarns and Mixture Yarns Incl. Waste				Cloth Produced		Yarn Consumed	
	Up to 26's	27's to 80's	Over 80's	Total			Up to 26's	Over 26's	Total	Cotton	Rayon† and Mixtures	Cotton and Waste	Rayon†
1945	7·80	3·38	0·31	11·50	1·29	0·62	3·01	1·27	4·28	29·5	5·9	9·69	1·59
1946	7·99	4·27	0·46	12·72	1·52	0·78	2·63	1·38	4·01	31·3	6·8	9·98	1·89
1947	7·79	4·48	0·46	12·73	1·51	0·92	2·59	1·48	4·06	31·2	7·5	10·36	2·22
1948	9·38	5·32	0·52	15·23	1·78	1·14	3·18	1·77	4·94	36·4	9·6	12·37	2·84
1947													
July–Sept. ...	7·89	4·51	0·45	12·85	1·54	0·91	2·62	1·45	4·07	30·6	7·4	10·0	2·2
Oct.–Dec. ...	8·74	5·02	0·48	14·24	1·69	1·07	2·95	1·68	4·63	35·3	8·9	11·8	2·7
1948													
Jan.–March ...	9·22	5·24	0·52	14·98	1·76	1·10	3·10	1·76	4·86	35·6	9·3	12·09	2·77
April–June ...	9·35	5·33	0·56	15·24	1·79	1·13	3·16	1·79	4·95	37·2	9·6	12·63	2·88
July–Sept. ...	9·19	5·11	0·49	14·79	1·72	1·10	3·15	1·68	4·83	34·4	9·0	11·81	2·67
Oct.–Dec. ...	9·77	5·61	0·51	15·89	1·85	1·23	3·29	1·83	5·12	38·5	10·3	12·93	3·02
1948													
July	9·41	5·14	0·47	15·02	1·67	1·06	3·23	1·70	4·93	31·2	8·2	13·89	2·53
August ...	8·60	5·10	0·52	14·22	1·70	1·09	2·90	1·55	4·45	37·1	9·4	12·37	2·74
September ...	9·51	5·10	0·48	15·09	1·79	1·15	3·31	1·78	5·09	35·8	9·6	12·41	2·87
October ...	10·13	5·70	0·53	16·36	1·91	1·26	3·47	1·87	5·34	39·5	10·6	13·30	3·11
November ...	10·12	5·83	0·51	16·46	1·90	1·28	3·41	1·89	5·30	40·6	10·8	13·62	3·15
December ...	9·12	5·34	0·49	14·95	1·74	1·17	3·01	1·75	4·76	35·7	9·6	12·00	2·83

* Including yarns wholly of cotton waste, cotton yarn spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste.

† Including other synthetic fibres.

(*Continued on next page*)

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED
CAR & GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
83 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1

Cotton Output and Employment—(*Continued*)

Employment and Machine Activity

	Number Actually at Work at the End of the Period								Machine Activity Weekly Averages						
	Spinning and Doubling					Weaving			Single Yarn Spindles Running				Doubling Spindles		Weaving
	Male	Female	Total	of which :— Spinning	of which :— Doubling	Male	Female	Total	Mule	Ring	Total Mule Equivalent	*Per cent. of No. in Running Mills**	No. Running on Cotton	*Per cent. of No. in Running Mills*	Looms Running*
	Thousands								Million	Million	Million	*Per cent.*	Million	*Per cent.*	Thousands
1945	36·4	65·7	102·1	80·6	21·5	29·4	61·9	91·3	9·3	5·2	17·0	*68*	2·12	*70*	216
1946	48·3	71·8	120·1	95·7	24·4	37·8	67·9	105·7	11·9	5·6	20·4	*62*	2·30	*72*	224
1947	50·6	79·5	130·1	103·1	27·0	41·8	74·9	116·7	12·9	5·9	21·7	*63*	2·53	*75*	241
1948	54·3	87·3	141·6	112·2	29·4	46·7	83·6	130·2	14·6	7·0	25·1	*73*	2·66	*78*	271
1947															
July–Sept. ...	49·0	75·6	124·6	98·0	26·6	40·6	74·3	114·9	13·0	5·8	21·7	*63*	2·56	*75*	248
Oct.–Dec. ...	50·6	79·5	130·1	103·1	27·0	41·8	74·9	116·7	14·0	6·5	23·6	*68*	2·62	*77*	259
1948															
Jan.–March	51·7	81·2	132·9	104·8	28·1	43·2	79·2	122·4	14·4	6·7	24·5	*70*	2·66	*78*	266
April–June	52·4	84·3	136·7	108·1	28·6	43·5†	80·3†	123·8†	14·6	7·0	25·1	*73*	2·72	*80*	278
July–Sept. ...	53·3	84·8	138·1	109·0	29·1	45·4	80·3	125·7	14·0	6·8	24·1	*70*	2·51	*74*	253
Oct.–Dec. ...	54·3	87·3	141·6	112·3	29·4	46·7	83·6	130·2	15·2	7·6	26·6	*78*	2·75	*81*	287
1948															
July ...	48·6	75·9	124·5	99·7	24·8	38·2	65·5	103·7	13·5	6·6	23·3	*68*	2·49	*73*	226§
August ...	51·0	80·7	131·7	103·9	27·8	44·9	79·4	124·3	13·8	6·5	23·5	*69*	2·33	*69*	264
September ...	53·3	84·8	138·1	109·0	29·1	45·4	80·3	125·7	14·7	7·3	25·6	*75*	2·72	*80*	276
October ...	53·8	86·0	139·8	110·6	29·2	46·2	82·9	129·1	15·1	7·5	26·4	*77*	2·75	*81*	286
November ...	54·1	86·6	140·7	111·4	29·3	46·5	83·2	129·7	15·3	7·6	26·7	*78*	2·77	*82*	290
December ...	54·3	87·3	141·6	112·2	29·4	46·7	83·6	130·2	15·3	7·6	26·7	*78*	2·73	*81*	285

For definitions see the article in the *Board of Trade Journal* for September 1, 1945.

† Those employed in weaving cloths other than of cotton and/or rayon are now omitted.

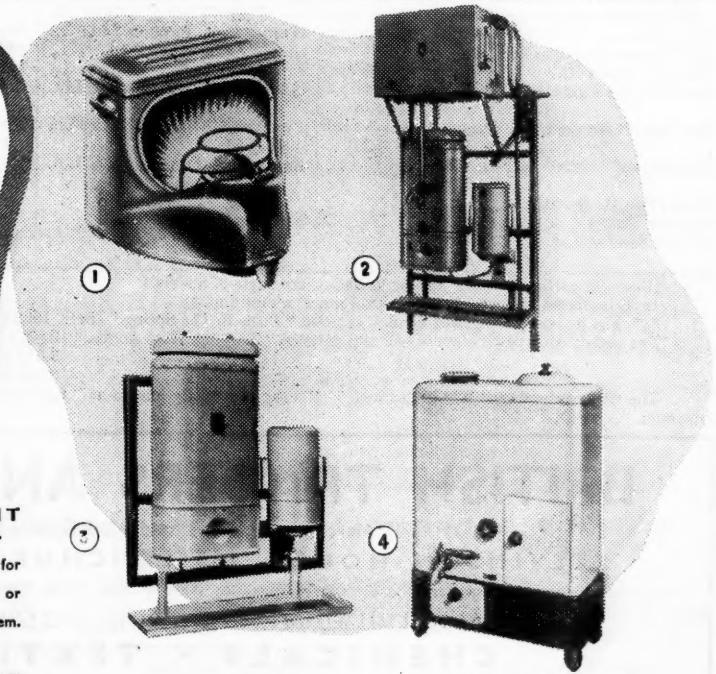
* Including reopened mills and weaving sheds.

§ From July, 1948, the figure for looms running, is a weekly average and not, as previously, the number running in the last working week of the month.

No need to stay out in the cold!

. . . when there's good trading to be had for the asking.

These four heaters, already an established success at home, are really "going places" abroad. They're all fitted with the patent Leo Paraffin (Kerosene) operated burners and are SAFE, SILENT, ODOURLESS and ECONOMICAL.



(1) 'LEO' ROOM HEATER.
Heat equivalent to 2 kw. Burns 25 hours on a gallon of paraffin (Kerosene) at a maximum setting. No fumes, no soot

(2) 'LEO' TRANSPORTABLE WATER HEATER.
Gives 8 gallons of boiling water for a pennyworth of paraffin. Pump or mains operated.

(3) 'LEO' MULTIPOINT HOT WATER SYSTEM.
A complete hot water supply for country cottages, bungalows, etc., or as an auxiliary to an existing system.

(4) 'LEO' INDEPENDENT WATER BOILER & COOKER
A compact unit for wall or counter. Efficient and economical. Base converts to cooker.

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Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Cinematograph Films Acts, 1938 and 1948, during the week ended Tuesday, February 22, 1949 :—

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Length (feet)	Date of Registration
BRITISH					
The History Of Mr. Polly	General Film Distributors Ltd.	Two Cities Films Ltd.	Br/E 12194	8,611	February 16
The Platypus	,, ,,	G.B. Animation Ltd.	Br/E 12195	713	February 16
Eye Witness—Volume 1, Item 4	N.S.S. Productions Ltd.	National Film Board of Canada	Br/E 12198	840	February 16
Eye Witness—Volume 1, Item 5	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 12199	970	February 16
Somewhere In Politics	Mancunian Film Corp. Ltd.	Film Studios (Manchester) Ltd.	Br/E 12200	9,700	February 17
City In The Sun	Associated British Film Distributors Ltd.	Australian News and Information Bureau.	Br/E 12201	991	February 17
The Fur Trade	,, ,,	National Film Board of Canada	Br/E 12202	987	February 17
Precisely Yours	,, ,,	World Wide Pictures Ltd.	Br/E 12203	997	February 17
Rochester Castle	Trojan Film Productions Ltd.	Trojan Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 12219	1,297	February 18
Careers And Cradles	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	National Film Board of Canada	Br/E 12221	989	February 18
Destination Unknown	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Ace Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 12224	3,093	February 21
FOREIGN					
Blood On My Hands	General Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.	F 12196	6,990	February 16
Le Visiteur	Studio One Film Distributors Ltd.	Majestic-Film	F 12197	7,500	February 16
Death By Voodoo	British Lion Film Corp. Ltd.	Republic Productions Inc.	F 12204	2,523	February 17
Queen Of Beasts	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 12205	1,582	February 17
Jungle Girl (serial) :—					
Episode 1.—*River Of Fire*	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 12206	1,548	February 17
Episode 2.—*Treachery*	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 12207	1,544	February 17
Episode 3.—*Jungle Vengeance*	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 12208	1,554	February 17
Episode 4.—*Tribal Fury*	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 12209	1,565	February 17
Episode 5.—*The Poison Dart*	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 12210	1,542	February 17
Episode 6.—*Man Trap*	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 12211	1,556	February 17
Episode 7.—*Treasure Tomb*	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 12212	1,550	February 17
Episode 8.—*Jungle Killer*	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 12213	1,562	February 17
Episode 9.—*Dangerous Secret*	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 12214	1,418	February 17
Episode 10.—*Trapped*	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 12215	1,548	February 17
Episode 11.—*Ambush*	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 12216	1,543	February 17
Episode 12.—*Diamond Trail*	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 12217	1,560	February 17
Episode 13.—*Flight To Freedom*	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 12218	1,599	February 17
Flaxy Martin	Warner Bros. Pictures Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures Inc.	F 12220	7,752	February 18
Don't Trust Your Husband	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	James Nasser Productions Inc.	F 12222	8,136	February 18
Monster Maker	Eros Films Ltd.	P.R.C. Pictures Inc.	F 12223	5,708	February 18
Can You Top This	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Columbia Pictures International Corp.	F 12225	1,176	February 21
The Lone Rider And The Bandit	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.	F 12226	4,814	February 21
Speaking Of Animals In Pooch Parade	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Paramount International Films Inc.	F 12227	789	February 21
Brains Can Be Beautiful	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 12228	901	February 21
Fugitive Valley	New Realm Pictures Ltd.	Stern Productions Corp.	F 12229	5,488	February 21
Gyorgy Sandor	,, ,,	Academic Films	F 12230	875	February 21

(Films, the titles of which appear in italics, are parts of a serial).
Br/E indicates that the film is an exhibitors' quota film.
*** The registered length of the film entitled "Paris In The Spring" (Br/E 10020), registered on February 24, 1947, has been altered to 2,910 feet.
The registration particulars of the film entitled "Through East Anglia" (Br/E 11147), have been amended as follows :—
3,010 feet ... ... Long Version.
2,795 feet ... ... Short Version.
The title of the film "Windmill Story" (F7430), previously known as "Knickerbocker Holiday," registered on July 5, 1944, has been altered to "Gay Diversion."

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Merchant Exporters and Manufacturers Overseas Distributors

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Ministry of Supply Auction Sales

A WIDE variety of stores and equipment lying at M.O.S. Depot No. 65, Wivenhoe, Essex, and at the Returned Stores Depots at Colchester and Brentwood, will be offered at the sale to be held at the Wivenhoe Depot on March 16–18. The items to be auctioned will include concrete mixers, air compressors, pumping plants, chain sawing machines, electric dust extraction plant, turret training trailers with power units, gravity conveyors and stands, gun-sight periscopes, 43,000 pairs new leather footwear, test benches, transformers (10 to 800 kVA), electric hoists, electric cable, copper wire, scrap batteries, bicycles, towing hooks and shackles, clothing and anti-gas equipment, engineers' and carpenters' hand tools, cooking utensils, canteen equipment, electric bread slicing machines, bedding and 25 tons of unused photographic stores and chemicals.

At the sale to be held at Prince's Hall, George Street, Gloucester, on March 17, quantities of used clothing and used footwear lying at the M.O.S. Returned Clothing Depot, Elmore, Gloucester, will be offered, including khaki woollen blouses, denim overalls, mixed underwear, khaki woollen trousers, scrap hessian, service boots and mixed rags.

Details of these and other sales arranged by the Ministry of Supply will be found in the list below. Catalogues, which will permit admission on all view days in addition to admission to the sale, can be obtained from the auctioneer, price sixpence.

Date	Stores	Location	Auctioneer
Mar. 2 ...	General miscellaneous R.A.F. stores and equipment.	R.A.F. M.U. No. 14, Carlisle, Cumberland ...	Harrison & Hetherington, 147 Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel.: Carlisle 1792/3.)
Mar. 3 ...	Textiles, hand tools. cycles and spares, canteen equipment, hardware, mattresses, ladders, saddlery.	Returned Stores Depot, Highbridge, Somerset	J. H. Palmer & Sons, Bank Chambers, Burnham-on-Sea. (Tel.: Burnham-on-Sea 626/7.)
Mar. 3–4 ...	Electrical and industrial stores, clothing, footwear, small tools. crockery and domestic items.	M.O.S. Depot 73, Gatend Farm, Giffen, nr. Beith, Ayrshire.	Hugh McIlwraith & Son, 269 Buchanan Street Glasgow. (Tel.: Douglas 1888/9.)
Mar. 7–8 ...	Motor vehicles and motor cycles	Command Vehicle Park, Long Kesh, nr. Lisburn, Northern Ireland.	J. D. Nicholl & Co. Ltd., 43/47 Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel.: Belfast 25757.)
Mar. 8–11...	Motor vehicles, etc.	M.O.S. Depot, Kempston Hardwick, Bedford ...	W. & H. Peacock, 10 Lime Street, Bedford. (Tel.: Bedford 3115.)
Mar. 8–11...	Engineering and electrical items, mattresses, van bodies, medical and dental equipment, etc.	M.O.S. Depot 1, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, S.E.18	Wheatley, Kirk, Price & Co., 2 South Audley Street, London. (Tel.: Regent 7150 & 7159.)
Mar. 10 ...	Industrial trucks, hardware, hand tools, oil heaters, gantries, gravity runways, textiles, etc.	Returned Stores Depot, Barlow, nr. Selby ...	Bartle & Son, Garforth, Leeds. (Tel.: Garforth 26.)
Mar. 10–11	Motor vehicles, etc.	M.O.S. Depot, Duddingston, Edinburgh ...	John Swan & Sons Ltd., 5 Clifton Terrace, Edinburgh. (Tel.: Edinburgh 62383.)
Mar. 10–11	General miscellaneous stores and equipment	M.O.S. Depot 142, Byley, Cranage, nr. Middlewich, Cheshire.	Rushton, Son & Kenyon, 12 York Street, Manchester. (Tel.: Manchester Central 1937.)
Mar. 16 ...	Miscellaneous R.A.F. stores and equipment	R.A.F. M.U. No. 16, Sandon Road, Stafford ...	South & Stubbs, Bank Passage, Stafford. (Tel.: Stafford 82.)
Mar. 16–17	General miscellaneous stores and equipment	Central Ordnance Depot, Old Dalby, nr. Melton Mowbray.	Shouler & Son, 1 & 3 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray. (Tel.: Melton Mowbray 81.)
Mar. 16–18	General miscellaneous stores and equipment	M.O.S. Depot 65, Wivenhoe, Essex	C. M. Stanford & Son, 23 High Street, Colchester. (Tel.: Colchester 3165/7.)
Mar. 18 ...	Miscellaneous R.A.F. stores and equipment	R.A.F. M.U. No. 25, Hartlebury, Kidderminster	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053.)

All the above sales have previously been announced in the Board of Trade Journal.

Newly Arranged Sales

Mar. 17 ...	Used clothing, used footwear, table knives and forks, hessian, mixed rags, etc.	Returned Clothing Depot, Elmore, Gloucester ...	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel.: Gloucester 2267.)
Mar. 17 ...	Machine tools...	M.O.S. Depot, Daimler No. 2 Factory, Allesley, nr. Coventry.	Leopold Farmer & Sons, 46 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Monarch 3422.)
Mar. 22 ...	General miscellaneous stores and equipment	Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon ...	Midland Mart Ltd., 30 High Street, Banbury. (Tel.: Banbury 2274.)
Mar. 23–24	Miscellaneous R.A.F. stores and equipment	R.A.F. M.U. No. 61, Handforth, Wilmslow, Manchester.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport. (Tel.: Stockport 2252/3.)

Sale of Surplus Government Vehicles in Germany

TENDERS are invited by the Ministry of Supply for the purchase of various lots of surplus vehicles, including cars, engines, etc., located at Disposals Depots in the British Zone of Germany. Approximately 3,000 vehicles are offered, which are mainly of British manufacture.

Facilities for inspection at the depots in Germany will be provided.

So far as this sale is concerned there is no objection to importation into the United Kingdom for sale on the home market, but it will be necessary for the purchaser to obtain an import licence from the Board of Trade Import Licensing Department, 189 Regent Street, London, W.1.

Forms of tender (reference GER/0/123) have already been issued to a large number of buyers from the office of the Directorate of Sales, Hamburg. Any interested purchaser who has not received a copy by March 1 should apply to :—

Ministry of Supply,
Overseas Disposals 3,
Room 518, Great Westminster House,
London, S.W.1.

Tenders *must* be received by the Directorate of Sales, Ministry of Supply, Hamburg, Germany, by 2.30 p.m. on Monday, March 21, 1949.

TAX YEAR 1949

I am the ANSON PAYROLL MACHINE

I cut out form filling, extra entries on P.9 Tax Cards, separate writing up of Wage-Sheets and entries on Wage Packets, producing the *whole* job of P.A.Y.E. in *one single writing*.

I work for my firm for 6s. per week.

There is no T.U. entanglement with me, nor am I a trouble maker with the staff.

I am on the job every week—52 weeks per year and I am never an absentee.

MY METHODS are SPEEDY–SIMPLE–ACCURATE

I am so easy to operate that even juniors like me.

Despite all this the Managing Director never gives me a rise.

THE RESULT—With **one** entry I produce the Personal Earnings and Tax Record Card, create the Payroll summary and deliver the worker's Pay Statement from my *pre-stacked spring-loaded magazine*. Little wonder indeed that I am so truly appreciated.

If you would like to see me at work—write or phone—

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Mat. 9861 & 8668

A silver-tongued foreman at Holt
Once quelled an alarming revolt
By murmuring: "Men!
Let us ask G.K.N.
For a Galvanised Slit-Cup Round Square Roofing Bolt."

Foremen know exactly what they want. If you're not in that line of business yourself, you may find it difficult to decide between the relative merits of all the different fastening devices made by G.K.N. The main thing is to select exactly the right one for your particular purpose:

IF IT'S A MATTER OF HOW TO FASTEN ONE THING TO ANOTHER, GET IN TOUCH WITH **GKN**

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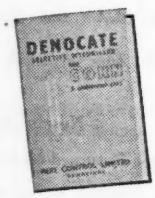
Three of the Finest Weedkillers in the World



are made in Britain by Pest Control Ltd., one of the largest crop spraying organizations in the world. Denocate, Phenoxylene and Sevtox are selective weedkillers which will kill the weeds and leave the crops unharmed.

★ **DENOCATE,** an activated DNC weedkiller was first produced in 1942 and has been used on about a million acres of corn in Britain and the Commonwealth. It kills a large number of weeds and is particularly effective against charlock, cleavers, poppy, fat hen, mayweed, wild radish, birds eye, hemp nettle, knotgrass, sow thistle and many other weeds in cereals. It can be used on corn to be undersown.

★ **PHENOXYLENE,** a plant hormone weedkiller containing MCPA for the control of charlock, corn buttercup, docks, creeping thistle, horsetail and many other weeds in corn and grass.

★ **SEVTOX,** first produced in 1948, is a new but well-tested weedkiller for the control of weeds in peas and delicate graminous crops. It is effective against fat hen, charlock, mustard, wild radish, poppy, chickweed, black bindweed, knotgrass and many other weeds at younger stages.

Ask for Export Price List.

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OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Curtailment of Felling of Home-Grown Timber

THE Board of Trade announces that the method of curtailing the felling of sawmill timber has not yet been finally agreed. Licences to fell, however, will be issued on a limited scale as from February 22. Records are being kept of the quantities licensed to each individual merchant since January 1, 1949. These quantities will in due course be taken into account when the details of the scheme for curtailment have been agreed.

Paper and Board Production

PRODUCTION and use, etc., of paper and board in the United Kingdom in the five weeks ended January 8, 1949, were :—

Thousand Tons.

	Production Weekly Average	*Consumption Weekly Average*	*Stocks end of period*
Newsprint	7·53	9·2	144·7
Building Boards	0·62	38·0	353·0
Other Paper and Board ...	29·6		

Register of Special Producers

THE Board of Trade have issued a revised list of persons whose names were, on November 1, 1948, entered in the Register of Special Producers.

This Register is for the benefit of certain manufacturers who have to use rationed materials in making unrationed goods. It authorizes them to obtain these supplies coupon-free on surrender of a declaration that they will be used for the manufacture of unrationed goods.

Copies of the Register are now on sale, and can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches. or through any bookseller, price 6d. net (by post 7d.).

Surgeons' Rubber Gloves

RESTRICTIONS which limited the sale of surgeons' rubber gloves only to those people holding a buying permit will end on February 28, 1949. This is possible as supplies of these gloves are now sufficient to meet normal demands.

Industrial Woodpulp

RECEIPTS, consumption and stocks in the United Kingdom of industrial woodpulp for the manufacture of rayon and transparent wrappings in December 1948 (5 weeks) were as follows :—

	Tons
Receipts at users' premises	13,338
Amount used	9,099
Stock (end of period)	61,802

Identification of Softwoods

IN normal times, nine-tenths of the timber used in the United Kingdom is furnished by the softwoods. Identification is a first step towards the best use of timber, since once the user knows his timber by name he is in a position to make use of the technical literature which can tell him the distinctive properties of the species in question and the purposes for which it is suited. "Forest Products Research Bulletin No. 22—Identification of Softwoods," published for the D.S.I.R. by H.M.S.O., price 1s. 3d. (45 cents U.S.A.), by post 1s. 5d., is intended to help in distinguishing the different kinds of softwoods.

The contents include a description of the various anatomical and other features, most of which are illustrated by photographs, and a discussion of their diagnostic value.

The latter half of the publication consists mainly of notes on the botanical groups yielding softwood timbers, and concludes with an extensive bibliography and a combined index and check list of timber names.

Engraved Glassware

IN view of representations received, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have again had under consideration the scope of the charge of Purchase Tax on glassware of cut glass and have decided that engraved glassware of a kind used for domestic or office purposes must be charged with tax at the rate of 100 per cent. under Group 11 (d) of the Tax Schedule.

Glassware which is etched or sandblasted remains chargeable with tax at the rate of 33⅓ per cent. under Group 11 (a), unless within the scope of the relief under Group 11 (i), or chargeable at a higher rate under another Group, e.g. vases taxable at 100 per cent. under Group 25, ash trays taxable at 66⅔ per cent. under Group 22.

The entry under Group 11 (d) on page 27 of Notice No. 78 should be amended to read as follows :—

"*Group* 11 (*d*).—The charge under this paragraph extends to intaglio cut and engraved glassware, but not to glassware which is etched or sandblasted."

Purchase Tax on Fishing Tackle

THE Commissioners of Customs and Excise have had under consideration the liability of certain articles of fishing tackle to Purchase Tax under Group 20 of the Tax Schedule, and the following is published for the information of traders concerned :—

Chargeable with tax as sports requisites at the rate of 33⅓ per cent.

Fishing leads not exceeding 24 ounces in weight.

Gut substitute and nylon monofilament (Luron) not exceeding 25/1000 in. (·025 in.) in diameter.

Threads and yarns specialized for sports fishing or sold in a pack or get-up which identifies them as sports fishing lines.

Commercial fishing tackle not chargeable with tax.

Fishing leads exceeding 24 ounces in weight.

Gut substitute and nylon monofilament (Luron) exceeding 25/1000 in. (·025 in.) in diameter.

Notice No. 78, at page 44, should be noted accordingly.

Petrol for Motor Cycle Trade Combinations

FROM April 1, 1949, all motor cycles and motor cycle combinations will be operated on private (white) petrol.

Operators of motor cycle combinations, normally with a box sidecar or other trade attachment, operated under carrier's ("C") licences, for which "X" (red petrol) coupons are at present issued, should complete a form R.(M.S.) 2 obtainable from main Post Offices or Local Taxation Offices, for each vehicle and send it to the District Transport Officer as soon as possible, together with the Registration Book of the vehicle.

The applications will be transferred by the District Transport Officer to the Regional Petroleum Officer who will issue "E" coupon allowances.

Where the motor cycle combination is required solely for the carriage of goods, and is never garaged at private premises, this should be indicated in the R.(M.S.) 2 form. In such cases, the vehicle owner will be required to undertake not to draw a standard ration book, and the "E" coupon allowance will be issued for trade purposes only.

In all other cases, a standard ration book will be obtainable from a main Post Office or Local Taxation Office on production of the registration book showing the vehicle to be currently licensed and that the Ministry of Transport stamp has been officially cancelled.

Until a motor cycle combination has been changed over to white petrol, the owner will be liable to proceedings if he removes the attachment to the vehicle or alters it in such a way as to bring the vehicle within the definition of "private motor vehicle" contained in section 2 (1) (i) (a) of the Motor Spirit (Amendment) Regulations, 1948.

Imports of Early Potatoes

THE Ministry of Food, in agreement with the Board of Trade, announces that early potatoes have been added to the list of items which may be imported under the open individual licensing arrangements for certain fresh fruit and vegetables announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* for December 25, 1948.

Early potatoes may be imported from February 17 to May 14, 1949, from Cyprus, French North Africa, Malta, Spain, Canary Islands and the Balearic Islands.

The necessary arrangements with H.M. Customs and Excise have been made. Importers who already held open licences (prefix No. O.F.F.V.) will be allowed, without amendment to their existing licences, to import during the permitted period the commodities mentioned both in this announcement and in previous ones from the countries named against each commodity.

Applications by importers not already holding such licences should be submitted in the first instance to the Ministry of Food, Potato and

Carrot Division, Import Section, Carlton Hotel, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

Importers are reminded that any supplies of early potatoes imported under these arrangements must be accompanied by a Certificate of Health in compliance with the regulations of the Imports of Plants Order issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and no potato foliage must be used as packing material in the containers of the supplies.

Early potatoes imported under the above conditions will be free from price control.

Importers are reminded that it may be necessary at any time to discontinue or suspend these imports without warning.

Imports of Marble from Italy

THE Import Licensing Department of the Board of Trade announce (in Notice to Importers No. 309,) that they are now prepared to receive applications for licences to import Italian rough marble during the year 1949.

Only marble falling within the following definition may be imported :—

Marble, rough or rough-sawn (not carborundum sawn) and not pitted, bevelled, shaped or further prepared.

Applications will be considered from importers who received licences during 1948, and imports will be limited to a c.i.f. value not exceeding importers' individual allocations for 1948, *plus* $\frac{1}{4}$*th*.

Adjustments will be made as necessary in respect of licences already granted in 1949 for Italian rough marble.

Professor Zuckerman's New Appointment

THE Office of the Lord President announces that Professor S. Zuckerman, a member of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy and of the Committee on Industrial Productivity, has been appointed Deputy Chairman of both bodies.

The appointment will help to relieve the burden on the Chairman, Sir Henry Tizard, who is also Chairman of the Defence Research Policy Committee. Professor Zuckerman will continue as Chairman of the Panel on Imports and as Professor of Anatomy, Birmingham University ; the Vice-Chancellor of the University has given his consent to these arrangements.

Flying Boat Service to Tanganyika

BRITISH Overseas Airways Corporation have introduced a flying-boat service from the United Kingdom to Tanganyika.

Beginning on Wednesday last the Corporation is operating a once-weekly service in each direction between Southampton and Dar-es-Salaam with Short Solent flying-boats of the type now flying on the Springbok route to Johannesburg.

The journey takes three days with night stops at Augusta (Sicily) Luxor and Kampala (Port Bell).

Fares for this 5,200 mile journey to East Africa are £146 single and £262 16s. return.

Parcel Post Service to Bulgaria

SUBJECT to export licence regulations personal and commercial parcels up to 22 lb. in weight, in addition to gift parcels, may now be accepted for Bulgaria, the Postmaster-General states.

Parcels may not, for the present, be insured, nor can they be accepted for express delivery, cash on delivery or delivery free of customs and other charges.

The postage rates are as follows :—

2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.
4s. 6d.	5s. 3d.	6s. 3d.	7s. 9d.	13s. 6d.

Full particulars of the service may be obtained at any post office.

Postal Services to Bulgaria, Hungary and Yugoslavia

THE Postmaster-General announces that insured letters may now be accepted for Bulgaria, Hungary and Yugoslavia. The limit of insured value is £80 for Bulgaria and £400 for Hungary and Yugoslavia.

BRITISH STANDARDS

35 mm. Cinematograph Release Prints

General adoption by film distributors of 2,000 ft. release prints would materially reduce the work of the cinema projectionist in making up the programme, since he would no longer have to double-up 1,000 ft. reels. Moreover, experience in the United States and elsewhere, and tests made by distributors in this country, have shown that the use of 2,000 ft. prints materially reduces film mutilation.

A practical step towards the general adoption of the double reel has been taken by the British Standards Institution, in the issue of a British Standard (1492 : 1948), 35 mm. Release Prints in 2,000 ft. lengths.

The new standard has been prepared by a committee on which were represented, among other organizations, the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, the Kinematograph Renters' Society, the British Kinematograph Society and the Kinematograph Manufacturers' Association. All of these bodies are in full agreement with the proposals, and the 2,000 ft. reel is gradually being adopted by distributors as the necessary containers and transit cases become obtainable.

The foreword of the standard describes the practice adopted in the United States, where the laboratory delivers prints to the distributor in maximum lengths of 1,000 ft. and, for release, the distributor assembles these into reels of a maximum length of 2,000 ft.

The new British Standard is equivalent to the corresponding American Standard, but it includes additional provisions and information.

The main difference is the inclusion in the British Standard, at the suggestion of the B.K.S., of provision for a sound-start mark, specifically intended for reproduction on 16 mm. reduction prints, allowing for the different separation between picture and sound in the 16 mm. projector. The new mark takes the form of a white line, on which is superimposed a circle ; the indication " 16 mm." is printed above the white line. To prevent confusion, the existing diamond start mark for standard prints carries the indication " 35 mm." A specification for 16 mm. release prints, embodying this feature, is in course of preparation.

Two points to which the attention of film editors is specially directed are first, that the reel should start and finish with a fade, in order to simplify change-overs, and that, in the 1,000 ft. prints issued by the laboratories, the end of the first half-reel should contain 21 frames of sound-track from the second half, this provision being necessitated by the fact that the sound-track is 21 frames ahead of the picture to which it relates. Change-over cues are, of course, included only in the second half-reel.

Practical recommendations to the distributor are that tough paper bands and hardwood cores should be provided for transit. In view of the increased tendency to emulsion pick-up with the double-length reel, edge waxing or other treatment is recommended. Price 2s. post free.

Schedule of Projector Lamps

British Standard Schedule of Projector Lamps, which has just been published as B.S. 1522, provides for a range of projector lamps which will meet all normal requirements, but has been substantially reduced from the large number of different types existing previously.

It has been prepared with the co-operation of manufacturers and users of lamps, who agreed on the advantages of a moderate range of standard types of lamps as a basis for future design of projectors.

The Standard lists dimensions for diameter, overall length, light centre length, bulb diameter, and limit of opaque coatings. It also gives information on lamp caps and the orientation of pre-focus caps and includes a statement of objective average life of lamps. Price 2s. post free.

Steel Plate Sheet and Strip

Addendum No. 1 September 1948 to B.S. 1449 : 1948, steel plate sheet and strip (P.D. 861), covers the requirements for stainless steel sheet and strip in the following quantities :—

En. 56 series	...	Chromium rust-resisting steel sheet and strip.
En. 57	...	High tensile chromium-nickel rust-resisting steel sheet and strip.
En. 58 series	...	Austenitic chromium-nickel rust, acid and heat-resisting steel sheet and strip.

For each steel the chemical composition and mechanical properties are quoted, and reference is required to the general clauses incorporated in B.S. 1449. Price 1s. post free.

Copies of these Standards can be obtained from the British Standards Institution, Sales Department, 24 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

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WORLD MARKETPLACE...

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You can accomplish all the results of a round-the-world business trip in a single visit to the Canadian International Trade Fair.
All the products or equipment which you need in your business are on display—and for sale—from every quarter of the globe. Every exhibit is conveniently grouped according to trade classification, regardless of country of origin.
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M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water St.

GLASGOW
J. L. Mutter, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.

BELFAST
H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

or write direct to
The Administrator, Canadian International Trade Fair, Toronto, Canada.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

Businessmen from over 70 countries visited the 1948 Fair. More than 1,400 exhibits displayed the products of 28 different nations.

The Trade Fair site contains the largest permanent exhibition buildings in the world.

Canada is the host — but the Trade Fair belongs to the businessmen and traders of every nation.

Strictly business is the rule. The general public is admitted only on one Saturday and two Wednesdays during the Fair.

The area of the Trade Fair is a Free Port enabling exhibitors to store adequate quantities of sample goods on the premises in bond.

Many special personal services, including guides, interpreters and stenographic facilities, are available to visitors from abroad.

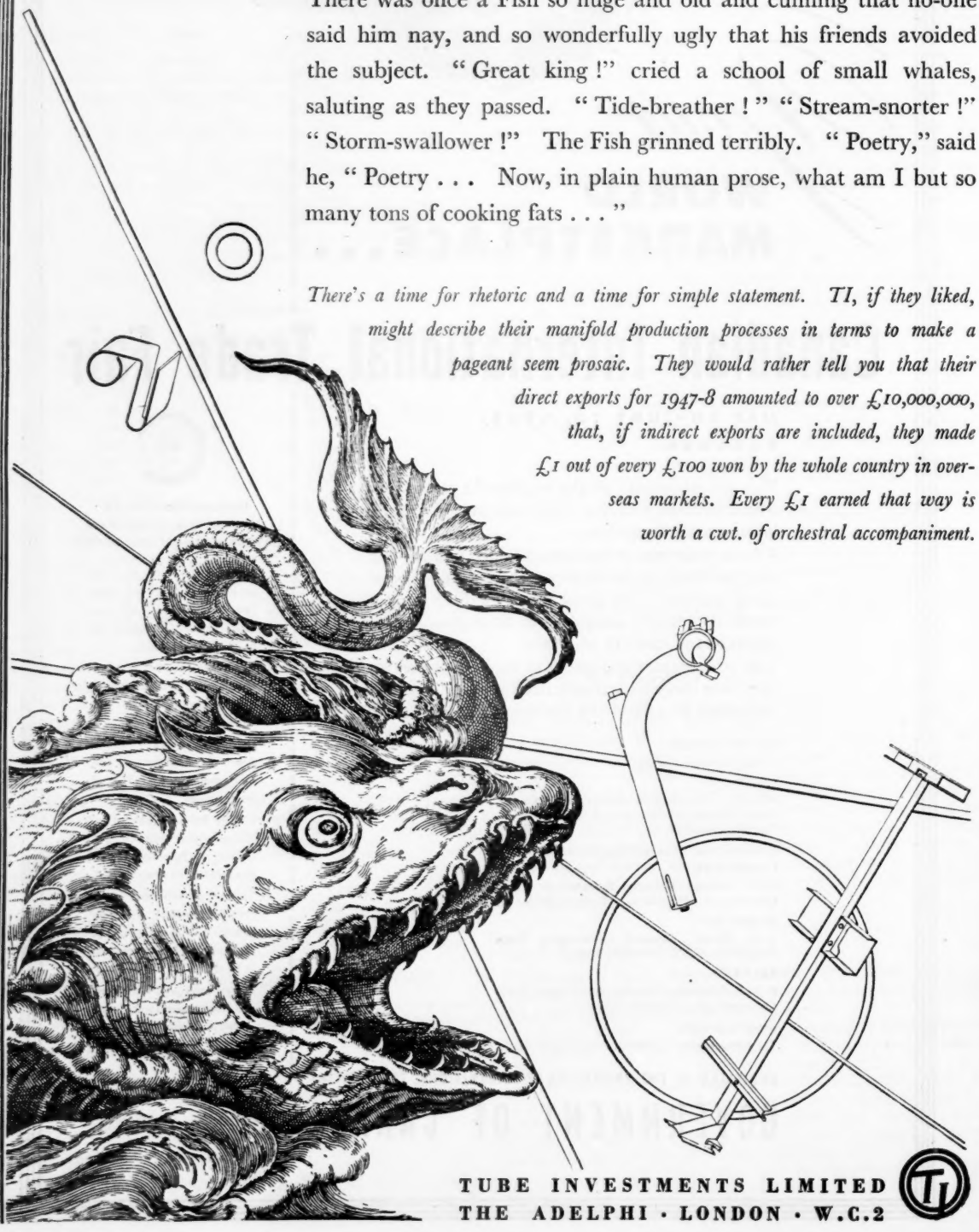
DEDICATED TO THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE BY THE

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

The fable of the fish and the facts

There was once a Fish so huge and old and cunning that no-one said him nay, and so wonderfully ugly that his friends avoided the subject. " Great king !" cried a school of small whales, saluting as they passed. " Tide-breather ! " " Stream-snorter !" " Storm-swallower !" The Fish grinned terribly. " Poetry," said he, " Poetry . . . Now, in plain human prose, what am I but so many tons of cooking fats . . . "

There's a time for rhetoric and a time for simple statement. TI, if they liked, might describe their manifold production processes in terms to make a pageant seem prosaic. They would rather tell you that their direct exports for 1947-8 amounted to over £10,000,000, that, if indirect exports are included, they made £1 out of every £100 won by the whole country in overseas markets. Every £1 earned that way is worth a cwt. of orchestral accompaniment.



TUBE INVESTMENTS LIMITED
THE ADELPHI · LONDON · W.C.2

Partial Census of Production 1946 (Report No. 17)

Electrical Engineering (General) Trade

The first preliminary results of the Partial Census of Production for 1946 *were published in the* Board of Trade Journal *of March* 6, 1948. *That article gave explanatory notes on the origin and purpose of the Partial Census and explanations of the terms used.*

THIS seventeenth report on the Partial Census of Production is the last preliminary report on the electrical engineering trade. It covers the activities of firms in that industry which were not mainly engaged in the production of electric wires and cables, batteries and accumulators, electric lighting accessories and fittings, or radio and telecommunications equipment. Reports on these sections of the industry were published in the issues of the *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 7, 14 and 21 and October 16, 1948.

General Summary

Table I

	1946	1937	1935
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Value of production (gross output)	158,590	74,657	55,533
Materials, fuel and electricity used	62,665	32,869	23,095
Amount paid for work given out	1,701	212	143
Net output	94,224	41,576	32,295
	No.	No.	No.
Average number of persons employed	246,827	176,497	148,232
	£	£	£
Net output per person employed	382	236	218

The values of production and of materials, etc., used in 1946 and 1937 are derived in the following way :—

	1946	1937
	£'000	£'000
Output of firms in the Electrical Engineering Trade (General) :—		
Total value of sales (1946) or production (1937) :—		
Principal products	116,934	57,464
Other output	35,449	13,556
Adjustment for changes in stocks and work in progress	+6,207	+3,637(*a*)
Gross output	158,590	74,657
Materials and fuel used by firms in the Electrical Engineering Trade (General) :—		
Purchases	66,164	32,869
Adjustment for changes in stocks	−3,499	
Materials, etc., used	62,665	32,869

(*a*) Work in progress only.

Total Make of Certain Products

Table IIA

The following table shows the quantities of certain products made in the year 1946, whether produced for sale as such or for use in further manufacture in the same works.

Kind of output	1946	
Castings and unwound rotors and stators for generators	Tons 8,305	
Fractional horse-power motors (i.e., below 1 h.p.) :—	No.	h.p.
Alternating current :—		
Not exceeding one-third h.p.	435,130	64,380
Over one-third, but under 1 h.p.	103,065	64,630
Direct current, including universal A.C. or D.C. :—		
Not exceeding one-third h.p.	360,643	50,046
Over one-third, but under 1 h.p.	27,464	17,551
Capacitors :—	Thous.	
For power factor improvement	910	
Other :—		
Fixed	253,422	
Variable	9,010	
Resistors :—		
Fixed	88,638	
Variable	3,907	

Sales (Output) of Principal Products

Table IIB

	1946 Sold		1937 Produced	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	No.	£'000	No.	£'000
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY				
Generators :—				
Alternating current :—				
Not exceeding 50 kVA.	3,129	308		
51–300 kVA.	828	285		
301–1,000 kVA.	141	211		
1,001–5,000 kVA.	74	455	3,491	1,219(*a*)
5,001–10,000 kVA.	13	172		
10,001–30,000 kVA.	20	425		
Over 30,000 kVA.	13	517		
Replacement parts	—	283	—	93
Direct current :—				
Not exceeding 50 kW.	15,143	881		
51–300 kW.	703	388	16,379	1,120
301–1,000 kW.	73	132		
1,001–5,000 kW.	10	43		
Replacement parts	—	161	—	76
Generators, current not separately distinguished	4,842	394	—	—
	—	130		
Petrol electric generating sets (*b*)	—	672	—	—
Motors :—				
Railway, tramway and trolley bus	1,239	517	3,634	834 (*c*)
Other traction	4,537	200	(*d*)	(*d*)
Replacement parts for traction motors	—	272	—	46 (*c*)
Other motors of 1 h.p. and over :—				
Alternating current :—				
1–50 h.p.	322,552	5,349		
51–300 h.p.	4,562	1,013	234,339	3,911
301–1,000 h.p.	768	565		
Over 1,000 h.p.	33	249	80	173
Replacement parts	—	341	—	171
Direct current :—				
1–50 h.p.	29,459	1,689		
	—	218		
51–300 h.p.	637	268	41,414	1,972
	—	113		
301–1,000 h.p.	31	70		
1,001–5,000 h.p.	19	141		
Replacement parts	—	183	—	110
Fractional horse-power motors (i.e., below 1 horse-power) sold separately :—				
Not exceeding one-third h.p. :—				
Alternating current	377,616	1,473	336,109	661
Direct current, including universal A.C. and D.C.	229,808	757		
Replacement parts	—	92	—	43
Over one-third, but under 1 h.p. :—				
Alternating current	104,788	738	59,818	308
Direct current, including universal A.C. and D.C.	15,655	203		
	—	70		
Replacement parts	—	55	—	16
Motors, current not separately distinguished	—	231	—	—
Converting machinery :—				
Rotary converters	4,061	141	3,336	121
Other	289	56	1,355	114
Replacement parts	—	5	—	8
Rectifiers, static :—				
Mercury vapour :—				
Glass bulb	1,655	222	7,755	395
	—	273		
Steel case and metal	62	42		
Metal	37,615	381	(*d*)	(*d*)
	—	1,026		
Other	—	67	(*d*)	(*d*)
Replacement parts	—	84	—	37
Transformers, power :—				
Not exceeding 800 kVA.	53,467	3,376	118,400	3,663
	—	159		
801–5,000 kVA.	581	857		
5,001–30,000 kVA.	141	1,100		
Over 30,000 kVA.	13	282		
Replacement parts	—	177	—	142
Current limiting reactors	631	118	(*d*)	(*d*)
Starting and controlling gear for electric motors :—	Tons		Tons	
Marine	1,181	704	16,973	3,770
Traction	808	438		
Other	8,488	3,555		
	—	823		
Not separately distinguished	—	479		
Replacement parts	—	358	—	169

(*Continued on next page*)

Partial Census of Production—(*Continued*)

Table IIB—(*Continued*)

	1946 Sold		1937 Produced	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£'000	Tons	£'000
Switchgear and switchboards, other than telegraph and telephone :—				
Not exceeding 660 volts or 500 amps.	16,170	3,868		
	—	1,484		
Over 660 volts or 500 amps., and not exceeding 15,000 volts or 350 mVA.	7,445	2,495		
	—	761	58,638	8,471
Over 15,000 volts or 350 mVA. ...	4,761	1,353		
	—	1,622		
Not separately distinguished... ...	—	724		
Replacement parts	—	436	—	160
Magnetos, ignition, other than for motor vehicles :—				
Complete	—	532	—	324
Replacement parts	—	84	—	39
Fuses and fuse gear :—				
Not exceeding 660 volts or 500 amps.	8,267	1,764		
	—	1,001		
Over 660 volts or 500 amps. ...	443	122	—	(*d*)
Replacement parts	—	244		
Other electrical machinery and parts ...	—	708	—	358
Electrical machinery unclassified ...	—	1,052	—	—
Reconditioned electrical machinery, not separately distinguished (*b*)	—	311	—	151
Total—Electrical machinery (*e*)	—	53,548	—	28,675
Electrical Equipment for Motor Vehicles and Cycles				
Ignition apparatus other than sparking plugs :—				
Coils and parts thereof	—	278	—	136
Magnetos :—			Thous.	
Complete	—	489	59	162
Replacement parts	—	54	—	13
Other	(*d*)	(*d*)	—	366
Lamps (other than lighting and starting sets) :—				
For motor cars	(*f*)	(*f*)	717	285
			—	34
For motor cycles and tricars ...	(*f*)	(*f*)	36	17
	Thous.			
For cycles	4,919	330	804	99
Electric warning signals (horns, etc.)	—	373	—	295
Other electrical equipment for motor vehicles (e.g., lighting and starting sets for motor vehicles and dynamo lighting sets for cycles)	—	7,054	—	4,732
Total—Electrical equipment for motor vehicles and cycles	—	8,578	—	6,139
Miscellaneous Electrical Goods and Apparatus				
Welding electrodes (other than carbon) and welding wire :—				
Electrodes for arc-welding :—	Mill. ft.	Tons		
Ferrous	596·3	23,352	1,575	
	—	3,453	207	— 676
Non-ferrous	14·2	555	185	
	—	—	58	
Gas and carbon-arc welding wire ...	—	59	(*d*)	(*d*)
Electric carbons, all types	—	2,157	—	1,523
Electric lamps and parts :—	No.		No.	
Arc lamps and electric searchlights :—				
Complete	953	93	1,647	190
	—	87	—	41
Parts	—	14	—	7
Flashlight cases of all types and descriptions, except cycle lamps (exclusive of bulbs and batteries therefor) :—	Thous.		Thous.	
Complete	4,469	320	6,239	241
Parts, including parts of cycle lamps	—	89	(*d*)	(*d*)
Other lamps, except projection lamps, with or without bulbs :—				
Complete	658	359	288	255
	—	315		
Parts	—	191	—	61
Electric cooking apparatus and appliances :—				
Domestic cookers complete :—				
Under 3 kW.	172	311	152	1,177
3 kW. and over	161	2,680	—	369
Parts and accessories of cookers (*g*) ...	—	1,088	—	51
Industrial cookers complete	3	90		
	—	61		
Kettles	435	615	—	467
Toasters	96	98		
	—	49		
Other cooking appliances, and parts	—	773		
Electric heating apparatus not elsewhere specified :—				
Complete (*h*) :—				
Domestic :—	Thous.	Th.kW		
Portable electric fires ...	1,160	1,500	1,643	868 717
	419	—	540	— 199
Tubular heaters	—	—	99	
Water heaters, including immersion heaters ...	353	663	1,121	
	119	—	378	— 1,198
Other domestic heating apparatus	252	281	334	
	191	—	182	
Commercial	26	26	81	— 84
Industrial	35	81	203	— 170
	—	—	174	
Parts and accessories	—	—	1,256	(*d*) (*d*)

Table IIB—(*Continued*)

	1946 Sold			1937 Produced	
	Quantity		Value	Quantity	Value
Electric domestic cookers and fires not separately distinguished :—	Thous.	Th.kW	£'000	Thous.	£'000
Complete	—	—	530	—	—
Parts	—	—	104		
Electric fans :—	Thous.	Tons			
Desk and ceiling	136	1,551	655		
Other	99	1,657	422	112	362
	—	—	63		
Electric irons	1,899	—	1,636	—	141 (*b*)
Electric wash boilers	173	—	784	(*d*)	(*d*)
Portable mechanical appliances, electrically operated, not elsewhere specified:—					
Vacuum cleaners, complete	607	5,124	5,313	512	3,946
Parts	—	—	633	—	73 (*b*)
		cwts.			
Hair clippers and dry shavers, complete	8	176	55		
	—	—	97		
Other, complete	—	—	753	(*d*)	(*d*)
Parts		—	92		
Joint boxes		—	1,009	—	848
Cable jointing material and accessories, except tape and other insulating materials		—	206	—	170
Fittings for overhead transmission lines		—	386	—	457
Capacitors :—	Thous.				
For power factor improvement ...	895		899		
Other :—					
Fixed	252,543		2,437	—	944
Variable, including drives and couplings	8,638		783		
Replacement parts	—		31		
Transformers, other than power transformers :—	Thous	kVA.			
Instrument :—					
Potential	23	206	42		
	23	—	98	74	213
Current	17	180	66	—	3
	31	—	149		
Other	573	48,140	605	(*d*)	(*d*)
	—	—	641		
Electricity meters :—	Thous.			Thous.	
House service meters :—					
Complete :—					
Prepayment type	121		600	433	1,380
Other	969		2,301	1,129	1,440
Parts	—		278	—	190
Other integrating meters :—					
Complete :—					
Switchboard meters	—		94	—	64
Other meters	15		144	—	117
Parts	—		11	—	13
Commercial electric measuring instruments :—					
Indicating, complete :—					
Other than for motor vehicles :—					
Not exceeding 3½ in. scale length	354		685		
	—		97	309	744
Over 3½ in. scale length	150		875		
	—		165		
Recording, complete	7·4		67	2·5	91
Other descriptions, complete... ...	30		182	89	160
	—		88		
Parts, excluding valves	—		42	—	47
Electro-medical apparatus, other than X-ray apparatus and vacuum tubes	112		330	—	154
	—		184		
X-ray apparatus :—					
X-ray tubes and X-ray rectifying valves	—		167	—	6
Other X-ray apparatus, including parts	—		642	—	172
Scientific instruments, electrical :—					
Pyrometers	3·5		93	2·2	87
Other	—		2,397	—	526
Magnets, permanent (*k*)	6,356		605	—	525
	—		532		
Resistors, sold separately :—					
Fixed	85,292		881		
	—		106	(*d*)	(*d*)
Variable	4,228		530		
	Tons			Tons	
Time switches	76		274	159	238
Electric totalisator apparatus ...	—		195	—	234
Permanent hair-waving apparatus ...	—		316	—	238
Other electrical goods and apparatus ...	—		5,475	—	2,568
Electrical insulating materials :—					
Of mica	250		290		
	—		303	750	365
Of built-up mica (" micanite ") ...	850		621	—	117
Of synthetic resins	3,550		1,342	250	98
				—	43
Varnished and non-adhesive cloth and tape	900		562	550	158
				—	45
	Mill. lin. ft.			Mill. lin. ft.	
Sleeving	88·6		232	36·8	66
	Th. cwts.			Th. cwts.	
Other electric insulating materials, except adhesive cloth and tape ...	10		186	25	313
	—		196	—	36
Unclassified	—		—	—	168
Mica stampings and punchings, sold as such, other than for electrical insulating purposes :—	Thous.				
Stove and furnace plates and windows	753·9		16		
Other...	1,975·0		20	(*d*)	(*d*)
	—		16		

(*Continued on next page*)

Partial Census of Production—(*Continued*)

Table IIB—(*Continued*)

	1946 Sold		1937 Produced	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Thous.	£'000	Thous.	£'000
Other products	—	125	—	—
Total—Miscellaneous electrical goods and apparatus ...	—	58,239	—	24,986
Contract work (*j*) :—				
Work done as main contractors :—				
Installation and erection of generating plant and appliances ...	—	665		
Electric power and lighting lines and works...	—	2,327		
Other electrical contract work ...	—	1,649	—	3,703
Work done as sub-contractors :—				
Work on buildings	—	237		
Other contract work	—	729		
Repair and maintenance work for customers (*j*)	—	5,449	—	1,718
Other work done (including work done for the trade) (*l*)	—	1,814	—	127
Total work done		12,870		5,548
Total goods made and work done ...		133,235		65,348
Less output produced by firms in other trades and included above		16,301		7,884
Total output of principal products by firms in the Electrical Engineering Trade (General)		116,934		57,464

(*a*) Described as :—

	No.	£'000
Not exceeding 2,000 kW.	3,401	408
2,000 kW. and under 11,000 kW.	49	154
11,000 kW. and over	41	657

(*b*) So far as recorded separately.

(*c*) Described as for railway and tramway.

(*d*) Not recorded separately.

(*e*) Exclusive of capacitors for power factor improvement (see "Miscellaneous electrical goods and apparatus.")

(*f*) The 1937 production was recorded by firms in the Motor and Cycle Trade which was not covered by the Partial Census.

(*g*) Parts of domestic cookers only in 1937.

(*h*) Not described as "complete" in 1937.

(*j*) The total value of contract, and repair and maintenance work carried out by firms in the electrical engineering trades was £12,533,000, including £1,175,000 published in the Radio and Telecommunications Trade Report (No. 15) and the following amounts which were returned in other trades and are additional to the figures published in that Report :

	£'000
Installation of radio and telecommunication apparatus and appliances	140
On telegraph and telephone lines and works	162
	302

(*k*) The 1946 output of these goods may be deficient owing to the limited scope of the Partial Census. In 1937 permanent magnets valued at £226,000 were recorded in trades not covered by the Partial Census.

(*l*) Value recorded by firms in all sections of the Electrical Engineering Industry.

Capacity of Electrical Machinery

Table IIC

	1946			1937		
	Total number recorded	Machinery of which capacity was shown		Total number recorded	Machinery of which capacity was shown	
		Number	Capacity		Number	Capacity
	No.	No.	Th. kVA	No.	No.	Th.kW.
Generators :—						
Alternating current :—						
Not exceeding 50 kVA.	3,129	2,402	22·3			
51–300 kVA. ...	828	763	69·4			
301–1,000 kVA. ...	141	141	76·9			
1,001–5,000 kVA. ...	74	74	162·4	3,491	3,132	1,394·2
5,001–10,000 kVA. ...	13	13	97·1			
10,001–30,000 kVA.	20	20	419·0			
Over 30,000 kVA. ...	13	13	455·5			
Direct current :—			Th.kW.			
Not exceeding 50 kW.	15,143	13,364	73·9			358·8
51–300 kW.	703	491	57·5	16,379	16,379	
301–1,000 kW. ...	73	73	36·4			
1,001–5,000 kW. ...	10	10	15·5			
Motors :—			Th.h.p.			Th.h.p.
Railway, tramway and trolley bus	1,239	1,235	169·3	3,634(*a*)	3,634	357·1
Other traction ...	4,537	4,517	27·5	(*b*)	—	—
Other motors of 1 h.p. and over :—						
Alternating current :						
1–50 h.p.... ...	322,552	280,981	1,261·9			
51–300 h.p. ...	4,562	2,880	288·3	234,339	232,022	2,189·7
301–1,000 h.p. ...	768	234	122·8			
Over 1,000 h.p. ...	33	33	122·1	80	80	165·1

Table IIC—(*Continued*)

	1946			1947		
	Total number recorded	Machinery of which capacity was shown		Total number recorded	Machinery of which capacity was shown	
		Number	Capacity		Number	Capacity
	No.	No.	Th.kVA	No.	No.	Th.kW.
Direct current :—						
1–50 h.p.... ...	29,459(*c*)	22,388	160·4			
51–300 h.p. ...	637(*c*)	619	54·9	41,414	41,393	487·9
301–1,000 h.p. ...	31	31	19·6			
1,001–5,000 h.p.	19	19	39·7			
Fractional h.p. motors (i.e. below 1 h.p.) sold separately :—						
Not exceeding one-third h.p. :—						
Alternating current	435,130(*d*)	435,130	64·4			
Direct current, including universal A.C. and D.C.	360,643(*d*)	360,643	50·0	336,109	286,782	42·5
Over one-third, but under 1 h.p. :—						
Alternating current	103,065(*d*)	103,065	64·6			
Direct current, including universal A.C. and D.C.	27,464(*d*)	27,464	17·6	59,818	59,076	34·0
Converting machinery :—			Th.kW.			Th.kW.
Rotary converters ...	4,061	917	3·0	3,336	3,314	35·7
Other	289	201	6·9	1,355	—	—
Power transformers :—			Th.kVA.			Th.kVA.
Not exceeding 800 kVA.	53,467(*c*)	50,388	2,173·6			
801–5,000 kVA. ...	581	549	1,126·6			
5,001–30,000 kVA. ...	141	133	1,581·9	118,400	118,033	6,772·0
Over 30,000 kVA. ...	13	12	568·0			

(*a*) Described as railway and tramway motors.
(*b*) Not recorded separately.
(*c*) So far as recorded by number.
(*d*) Number made in the year (see Table II A.).

Production, Exports and Imports

Table III

		Sales	Exports (*a*)	Retained imports (*b*)
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Generators :—				
Complete	1946	5,013	3,153	0
Parts (including casings and unwound rotors and stators for generators, sold or consigned separately)	1946	444	779	14
Total—Generators and parts	1946	5,457	3,932	14
	1937	2,508 (*c*)	1,135	80
		Tons	Tons	Tons
Casings and unwound rotors and stators for generators	1946	8,305 (*d*)	254	7
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Motors :—				
Railway and tramway :—				
Complete	1946	517 (*e*)	23	—
	1937	834 (*e*)	134	6
Parts	1937	46 (*e*)		
Other motors of 1 h.p. and over :—				
Complete	1946	10,106(*f*)		
	1937	6,056 (*c*)	2,127	4
Parts	1937	281 (*e*)	2,136	155
Fractional horse-power motors, sold or consigned separately :—				
Complete :—				
Not exceeding one-third h.p.	1946	2,230	262	28
Over one-third, but under 1 h.p.	1946	1,011	153	2
Total—Fractional horse-power motors, complete	1946	3,241	415	30
	1937	969 (*c*)	131	198
Parts	1937	59 (*e*)		
Parts of motors of all types	1946	943	316	27
Total—Motors and parts	1946	14,807	2,881	61
	1937	8,245 (*e*)	1,501	359
Converting machinery	1946	202	159	0
	1937	243 (*g*)	96	12
Rectifiers, mercury vapour, complete (*h*) ...	1946	537	135	1
	1937	395 (*e*)	29	2
Power transformers	1946	5,951	2,010	0
	1937	3,805 (*e*)	723	50
Starting and controlling gear for electric motors...	1946	6,357	933	1
	1937	3,939 (*e*)	454	23
Switchgear and switchboards (other than telegraph and telephone)	1946	12,743	2,888	11
	1937	8,631 (*e*)	1,584 (*i*)	82 (*i*)
Magnetos, ignition, and parts :—				
For motor vehicles	1946	543	48	3
	1937	175 (*e*)	10	69
Other	1946	616	24	3
	1937	363 (*e*)	18	2
		Tons	Tons	Tons
Welding electrodes (other than carbon)	1946	27,534 (*k*)	6,876	(*l*)
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Electric carbons, all types...	1946	2,157	98	133
	1937	1,523 (*e*)	59	118
Electric lamps and parts :—				
Arc lamps and electric searchlights, complete	1946	180	46	0
	1937	231 (*e*)	27	20

(*Continued on next page*)

Partial Census of Production—(*Continued*)

Table III—(*Continued*)

		Sales	Exports (*a*)	Retained imports (*b*)
Flashlight cases of all types and descriptions :—				
Complete :—		Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Adapted for use on cycles	1946	4,919	998	0
Other...	1946	4,469	2,016	(*l*)
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Parts, other than bulbs and batteries	1946	89	3	(*l*)
Total—Flashlight cases and parts ...	1946	739	238	(*m*)
	1937	340 (*n*)	33	31
Other lamps (except projection lamps), complete, with or without bulbs	1946	674	298	2
	1937	255 (*c*)	33	144
Electric cooking apparatus and appliances and electric heating apparatus (incl. wash boilers)	1946	13,194	1,271	32
	1937	4,432 (*c*)	341	171
Portable mechanical appliances, electrically operated :—		Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Vacuum cleaners :—				
Complete	1946	607	137	0
	1937	512 (*c*)	55	27
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Parts	1946	633	84	7
	1937	73 (*c*)	48	86
Hair clippers and dry shavers, complete ...	1946	152	3	2
House service meters :—				
Complete :—		Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Pre-payment type	1946	121	3	0
	1937	433 (*c*)	4	19
Other types	1946	969	218	0
	1937	1,129 (*c*)	163	4
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Parts	1946	278	21	19
	1937	190 (*c*)	14	118
Electricity meters and commercial measuring instruments (other than house service meters and indicating instruments for motor vehicles), and parts thereof	1946	2,450	653	9
	1937	1,236 (*c*)	174	70
Electro-medical apparatus, other than X-ray tubes, X-ray rectifying valves and vacuum tubes :—				
X-ray apparatus	1946	642	519	62
Other apparatus	1946	514	182	13
Total—Electro-medical apparatus, other than X-ray tubes, etc.	1946	1,156	701	75
	1937	326 (*c*)	36	123
Scientific instruments, electrical	1946	2,490	481	51
	1937	613 (*c*)	59	97
		Mill. lin. ft.	Mill. lin. ft.	Mill. lin. ft.
Electrical insulating materials :—				
Sleeving	1946	88·6	39·8	—
	1937	36·8 (*c*)	1·4	20·1

(*a*) Valued f.o.b.
(*b*) Valued c.i.f.
(*c*) Production for sale.
(*d*) Production for sale as such or for further manufacture in the same works.
(*e*) Includes trolleybus motors.
(*f*) Includes unclassified output of motors.
(*g*) Production for sale of motor generators and rotary converters and parts.
(*h*) The overseas trade figures relate to " Rectifiers for power-house use and parts."
(*i*) Described as " Switchgear."
(*k*) Partly estimated.
(*l*) Not available.
(*m*) Re-exports in excess of imports.
(*n*) Production for sale, exclusive of parts.

Sales (Output) of Other Products

Table IV

	1946 Sold	1937 Produced
	£'000	£'000
Electric light bulbs	1,667	1,360
Telegraph and telephone apparatus	2,672	1,149
Wireless apparatus and parts	1,678	517
Other telecommunications and electronic apparatus	1,859	420
Batteries and accumulators	2,307	248
Electric wires and cables	1,546	1,285
Electric lighting accessories and fittings and electric bell apparatus	3,691	901
Electric clocks	273	87
Portable power tools	87	68
Other tools and implements	585	78
Steam turbines	2,688	1,784
Condensers	533	273
Refrigerating machinery	37	202
Electric lifts, cranes, hoists, etc....	434	300
Welding machinery, electrical	957	126
Other machinery and plant	2,525	784
Motor car, motor cycle and cycle parts and accessories	2,691	1,497
Scientific instruments (other than electrical)	507	432
Electrical conduits and fittings therefor	390	208
Iron and steel castings	287	94
Other manufactures of iron and steel	256	106
Manufactures of non-ferrous metals	634	442
Contract work on installation of radio and telecommunication apparatus and appliances	112	—
Contract work on telegraph and telephone lines and works	44	—
Other goods made and work done	1,972	643
Scrap metal sold	843	552
Waste products	31	—
Naval, military and air force stores, etc.	2,772	—
Receipts from Government contracts cancelled before completion ...	1,371	—
	35,449	13,556

Materials, Fuel and Electricity Purchased and Used

Table V

	Purchased in 1946		Purchased materials etc., used in 1937	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th. tons	£'000	Th. tons	£'000
Materials :—				
Iron and steel :—				
Alloy steel :—				
Bars and rods	4·4	350		
Sheets and strip	7·0	436		
Castings and forgings, in the rough ...	1·3	198	(*a*)	(*a*)
Other descriptions, except finished parts	2·2	209		
	—	157		
Iron and non-alloy steel :—				
Angles, shapes and sections	14·2	318	23·7	367
Bars and rods	40·5	1,020	38·4	708
Plates and sheets	121·9	3,582	127·8	2,430
Wire	13·4	385	7·6	163
	—	70		
Iron castings, in the rough	44·6	2,420	73·2	2,155(*b*)
Steel castings and forgings, in the rough	7·2	570		
	—	421	9·7	504 (*e*)
Machined castings, iron and steel (including alloy)	1·2	111		
	—	34		
Hoop and strip (including tape) ...	8·8	279		
Other descriptions, except finished parts	5·2	266	—	65 (*d*)
	—	842		
	Th. cwts.			
Aluminium and aluminium alloys :—				
Plates, sheets, strip and circles ...	51·0	385		
	—	241		
Extruded tubes, bars, sections and wire	5·3	59		
	—	28	(*e*)	(*e*)
Castings and forgings, rough dressed ...	113·4	1,124		
Foil	5·0	92		
Other descriptions, except finished parts	23·3	106		
			Th. cwts.	
Brass (including all alloys of copper, other than nickel alloys) :—				
Plates, sheets and strip	131·4	803	128·0	460
Castings	52·4	410	68·0	320
	—	113		
Other descriptions, except finished parts	160·1	947	114·0	472
Copper :—				
Plates, sheets and strip	237·1	1,637	326·0	1,594
Ingots	4·9	21		
Wires, cables and flexibles, uninsulated	125·6	645	274·0	1,382
Other descriptions, except finished parts	64·5	444		
	—	61		
Lead, and alloys of lead :—				
Pig, ingots, blocks, bars, slabs and cakes	371·1	903	180·0	228(*f*)
Sheet	2·4	8	18·0	27
Solder	8·4	91		
Other descriptions	17·5	55		
Tin in all forms, except finished parts ...	3·3	56	(*e*)	(*e*)
	—	40		
Zinc, and alloys of zinc	59·6	223		
Fractional horse-power motors :—	Thous.		Thous.	
Not exceeding one-third h.p. :—				
Alternating current	6·5	32		
	—	20	113·0	110
Direct current	63·7	135		
	—	28		
Over one-third, but under 1 h.p. :—				
Alternating current and direct current	3·1	18	0·7	4
	—	16		
	Th. cwts.		Th. cwts.	
Porcelain	8·2	79	142·0	511
	—	264		
Paper, other than for packing and wrapping	72·3	494	56·0	184
Rubber :—				
Tubing	1·4	14		
	—	51	14·0	94
Other descriptions	17·6	182		
	—	111		
Synthetic resins :—				
Lump and powder, including moulding powder	60·1	449	42·0	175
	—	225		
All other forms	48·1	279	14·0	193
	—	395		
Valves, electronic	—	151		
Radio and television cabinets	—	42		
Loud speakers	—	52	—	34 (*g*)
Radio and television parts and accessories not elsewhere specified	—	149		
Packing materials	—	1,608	—	549
Glass :—				
Rod and tube	—	186		
Blown	—	101		
Other descriptions	—	88		
Mica :—				
Block	6·2	298		
	—	102		
Splittings	30·8	668		
	—	162		
Built-up (micanite)	5·2	193		
	—	119		
Shellac, except shellac varnishes	4·7	61		
Paints, enamels and varnishes	41·3	319		
	—	468		
Ceramics	27·2	218		
	—	685		

(*Continued on next page*)

Partial Census of Production—(*Continued*)

Table V—(*Continued*)

	Purchased in 1946		Purchased materials etc., used in 1937	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Th. cwts.	£'000	Th. cwts.	£'000
Bitumen	3·1	79	—	18,333
	—	43		
	Th. lbs.			
Cotton yarn and thread	594·3	130		
	—	138		
Silk and rayon yarn and thread	57·4	23		
	—	22		
Textile piece-goods (*d*)	—	329		
Timber (excluding timber used for making into cases, etc., or for repairing returnable cases)	—	241		
Insulated wires	—	4,273		
Filament wires and spirals of molybdenum, tungsten and nickel (*d*)	—	286		
Accumulators, complete	—	39		
Batteries, complete	—	47		
	Thous.			
Magnets, permanent	2,360	185		
	—	68		
Nickel and chromium compounds for plating	—	44		
Purchased components not elsewhere specified	—	11,844		
Replacement parts for machinery, other than machined castings	—	524		
Consumable tools (e.g., drills, files, chisels)	—	1,019		
All other purchased materials	—	11,380		
Unclassified materials	—	3,766	—	—
	Th. tons		Th. tons	
Fuel and electricity :—				
Coal	287	700	240	250
Coke	62	217	42	72
	Th. galls.		Th. galls.	
Heavy fuel oil	2,869	97	3,135	59
	Th.B.T.U. (kW. hrs.)		Th.B.T.U. (kW. hrs.)	
Electricity purchased	384,173	1,523	277,929	602
	Th.therms			
Gas	12,617	418		
	Th. galls			
Petrol	867	79	—	224
All other purchased fuel	—	28		
Total—Purchases		66,164		—
Purchases used		62,665		32,869

(*a*) Included with iron and non-alloy steel.
(*b*) Iron and steel castings.
(*c*) Iron and steel forgings.
(*d*) So far as recorded separately.
(*e*) Included with "all other purchased materials."
(*f*) Pig lead.
(*g*) Wireless parts and accessories.

Employment, Wages and Salaries

Table VI

	Operatives, (average for the year)		Administrative, technical and clerical staff (*a*)		Total	
	1946	1937	1946	1937	1946	1937
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Males :—						
Under 18	13,316	19,116	1,418	2,366	14,734	21,482
All ages	121,648	97,426	35,954	28,825	157,602	126,251
Females :—						
Under 18	5,084	9,371	3,943	3,568	9,027	12,939
All ages	66,643	37,860	22,470	12,386	89,113	50,246
Total :—						
Under 18	18,400	28,487	5,361	5,934	23,761	34,421
All ages	188,291	135,286	58,424(*b*)	41,211	246,715	176,497
Total remuneration	£'000 44,370	—	£'000 19,608	—	£'000 63,978	—

(*a*) At October 26, 1946 and October 16, 1937.
(*b*) There were in addition 112 working proprietors (106 male and 6 female).

A limited number of reprints of the above article is available. Copies may be obtained from the Board of Trade Journal, *Room* 648, *I.C. House, Millbank, London, S.W.*1.

Imports of Foodstuffs from Australia

THE Ministry of Food announces, in agreement with the Board of Trade, that it has been decided to continue into 1949 the "nomination system" which operated in 1948 for the import of limited quantities of miscellaneous manufactured foodstuffs from Australia under individual licence.

The foods concerned are as follows :—

GROUP 1
Tomato puree.
Canned tomato juice.
Canned vegetables.
Canned soups.
Canned macaroni.
Canned spaghetti.
Canned baked beans.
Canned whole tomatoes.

GROUP 2
Tomato sauce.
Tomato ketchup.
Chutney.
Pickles.
Vinegar.
Mayonnaise and salad cream.
Dry soup mixture.
Bonox, Vegimite and similar products.
Preserved ginger.
Crystallized fruit.
Glace cherries.
Candied peel.
Jellies.
Lemon butter.

GROUP 3
Fruit cake.

GROUP 4
Custard powder.
Blancmange powder.

GROUP 5
Puddings (Christmas and jam).
Pastry, cake, pudding and doughnut mixtures.

Applications by bona-fide traders in the individual commodities for licences to import should be submitted in duplicate on Form I.L.D./A (copies obtainable from Board of Trade, Import Licensing Department, 189 Regent Street, London, W.1) to the Ministry of Food as follows :—

GROUP 1. Canned Fruit and Vegetables Division, 8 Sussex Place, London, N.W.1.

GROUP 2. Preserves Division, New Marston, Oxford.

GROUP 3. Bakery Division, Portman Court, Portman Square, London, W.1.

GROUP 4. Starch Division, Portman Court, Portman Square, London, W.1.

GROUP 5. Miscellaneous Food Products Division, 15 Portman Square, London, W.1.

To facilitate the issue of import licences and to ensure that applications for these licences are restricted to quantities known to be available, the Australian authorities will notify the Ministry of Food of the quantity of each type of foodstuff each exporter will be permitted to ship, and the name of the importer nominated to import them. Importers should not, therefore, apply for import licences unless they have received advice from the Senior Australian Trade Commissioner's Office in London that the Department of Commerce and Agriculture, in Melbourne, has been notified of and has agreed to the export allocations. Licences will be granted only in respect of such quantities at prices approved by the Ministry of Food.

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OVERSEAS TRADE SECTION

Past Trade and Future Prospects of the Faroe Islands

The article below has been written by the British Vice-Consul at Thorshavn, Faroe Islands.

THE Faroe Islands, situated between the Shetland Islands and Iceland, form part of the Danish possessions and, until recently, had the status of a county of Denmark. On April 1, 1948, a new constitution was agreed between the Danish Government and the Faroese Lagting, whereby the Faroe Islands obtained a large measure of Home Rule and, inter alia, the right to negotiate their own trade agreements with foreign countries, subject to the concurrence of the Danish Government.

The islands have not been very richly endowed with natural resources ; what trees there are have been planted in recent times ; in parts the pasture is good, but the clearing of suitable plots for pasture or arable land is a formidable task, owing to the ubiquitous basalt rock which predominates throughout the islands, and it is often said that the man who clears a sizeable plot of land for cultivation rarely lives to enjoy the result of his labours. There is, however, good sheep grazing on the mountain slopes ; the present stock is about 80,000 sheep and 5,000 cattle. The fishing industry is the mainstay of life, and takes precedence over all other activities in the Faroes.

A certain amount of coal is successfully mined from the mountain slopes at Rangabotn and Kvalbo, and over 10,000 tons annually is being produced. An expert survey conducted in 1944 was of the opinion that this output could be increased considerably in a short time, given expert direction and modern mining machinery. The total deposits in Suderoy alone are said to be in the region of 100,000,000 tons. The amount of coal produced, and peat, which is fairly plentiful, is sufficient to keep the Islands going for domestic fuel. All ships' bunker coal is imported. Vegetables and animal feedingstuffs are mostly imported and all timber.

The Faroese are a hardy, seafaring race, originating from old Norse stock ; their language, and to a great extent their customs, still survive from the old Norse world, and it is very difficult to find a comparison in any of the contemporary Scandinavian countries. The population to-day is increasing rapidly, in 1920 it was 24,000 and is now estimated at nearly 31,000. Small villages have grown into small towns, the principal ones being Thorshavn, Klakksvik, Tveraa, Vaag, and Vestmanhavn. The cost of living is at present very high and the index figure stands at 269 points, or 169 per cent. over 1939. Wages are high in proportion, especially in the fishing fleet, where the wages bill is considerably higher than the present rates existing in British trawlers.

With the high expense ratio, and the fresh fish import levy of 10 per cent. on landings in the United Kingdom, Faroese trawler owners are finding it difficult to keep going, and many companies at present are showing losses. If they are to maintain their present comparatively high standard of living, it will be necessary to increase their exports of fresh and salt fish, whale meat, codliver oil and whale oil, and other products. In order to assist this effort, a new canning industry has recently started at Klakkavik, and there are good prospects for more developments of this description. For the rest, Faroese industry consists in the main of a small shipyard, wool mills, whale oil and herring oil factories.

Financial Conditions

Shortly after the occupation of the Faroe Islands by British Forces in May 1940, an arrangement was made in March 1941 between the British Government and the Administration of the Faroe Islands whereby they were included in the sterling area ; this was a war-time measure, and it was agreed that on the termination of hostilities or for such further period deemed desirable, they would eventually revert to the Danish Monetary Area. In early October 1948, discussions were held in London between representatives of His Majesty's Government, the Danish Government and the Faroese Administration. It was agreed that the Faroe Islands would revert to the Danish Monetary Area with effect from November 10, 1948. The results of these negotiations were published in the Press of the countries concerned on November 11, and in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 13, 1948. The main points were that the Faroese were to have control over their own sterling earnings ; at the same time the Danish authorities agreed to make available the necessary sterling to meet outstanding debts due from the Faroes to the United Kingdom. Moreover it was agreed that facilities for direct trade between Great Britain and the Faroe Islands should continue, and, it was hoped, would increase.

At the end of the second World War, the Faroese had accumulated about £3,000,000 in sterling reserves, as a result of their landings of fish in United Kingdom ports during the war. The enemy, however, had taken heavy toll of the Faroese fishing fleet ; about one-third of the fleet was lost. In order to make good their losses as quickly as possible, the Faroese acquired a fleet of about 38 steam trawlers, purchased from Great Britain and a small number from Iceland. Unfortunately, and probably inevitably, many vessels bought were old ; subsequent repairs, re-classifications, etc., were necessary. The result was that over one-third of their sterling reserves were spent in this capital investment. During the past two years they have also purchased four new large trawlers from the United Kingdom, and a number of Seine net fishing vessels, whale catchers, etc. These purchases, together with the over-importation of consumer goods from the United Kingdom during 1946/47, had, by April 30, 1948, exhausted the Faroese sterling holdings. They had, however, acquired a formidable fishing fleet, and thereby the means of increasing their exports.

Import Trade

Before the last war trade between the two countries was very small. During the German occupation of Denmark, the Faroes were cut off from that country and were supplied entirely from Great Britain, who in turn imported much greater quantities of fresh fish from the Faroes. Imports from the United Kingdom rose in 1947 to £1,161,525. It was obvious that this state of affairs could not last very long, and, in early 1948, import restrictions on British goods were necessary owing to the exhaustion of their sterling holdings. Since April 30, 1948, it has only been possible to issue import licences for sterling goods for essentials. The amount issued has to be kept within the bounds of sterling income, which at present averages about £80,000 per month net. Import licences for items in the essential class (" A,") plus certain ships' disbursements, insurances, etc., just about absorb this income. All imports from Denmark are, up to date, free of any restrictions.

Priority for the issue of licences can be classified as follows :—

CLASS " A." Coal and oil fuel, timber, salt for fishing industry, constructional steel, general equipment for the fishing industry, hessian, manilla trawl twine, seamen's clothing, rubber boots, oilskins, civilians' waterproofs and rubber boots, building materials, asbestos and galvanized steel sheets, etc., certain medical and dental supplies, coffee, tea, etc.

CLASS " B." Commercial vehicles, hardware, footwear, textiles (woollen, cotton and rayon piece-goods), made-up adults' and children's clothing, confectionery, tobacco, cigarettes and cigarette papers, wines and spirits, private motor vehicles, cosmetics, perfumes, biscuits, etc.

Export Trade

Early in 1948 the Faroe's sterling earnings were still further reduced by the decision to take a large number of trawlers off fresh fishing for the United Kingdom in order to take advantage of the very high prices paid by Italy and Spain for salt cod and other products through Danish clearing. The effect of this switch of trade, which is in fact a return to the pre-war pattern, means that the majority of consumer goods supplied by the United Kingdom during the war are now obtained from Italy via Denmark, and as these goods generally do not compete in price or quality with British goods, the benefit to the Faroes of obtaining these high prices seems doubtful. The Faroese authorities may well not wish to pursue this policy. The following figures from the Faroese export returns are interesting in this connection :—

	Great Britain.	Denmark (includes Italy and Spain).
EXPORT RETURNS, 1947 :	*£1,202,803	£1,800,000
EXPORT RETURNS, 1948 :	*£1,230,000	£2,400,000

* These returns are for gross earnings, and from this figure must be

(Continued at foot of next page)

Trade Prospects in the Dodecanese

IMPORT requirements of the Dodecanese, though not large, may be of interest to British manufacturers. Interesting pointers in this direction are contained in a report made by His Majesty's Consul in Rhodes to the Commercial Relations and Export Department of the Board of Trade.

The principal importers are established at Rhodes, but there is a tendency to obtain requirements, especially small supplies, from the Piraeus-Athens market. Some importers and commission agents, however, are looking to the United Kingdom to replace Italian manufactures which, with the exception of certain specialized British goods, supplied local requirements during the years 1920 to 1939. Imports are made direct both by local firms for their own account and by the few commission agents and a list of the goods mainly in demand in the Rhodes market is given below :—

Commodity	*Commodity*
Motor cars and trucks (small demand).	Cotton and other threads.
Bicycles.	Jute goods and bags (striped).
Motor car and bicycle tyres and inner tubes.	Cotton goods, shirtings, plain and striped :
Motor car batteries.	Madapolam.
Electricity bulbs and fittings.	Handkerchiefs.
Belting for engines.	Canvas for sail cloth.
Ropes.	Calicos, printed.
Paints.	Yarns.
Varnishes.	Woollen goods : Tweed (Bradford).
Boiled linseed oil.	Light fancy fabrics for summer suits.
Paint brushes.	Serges (blue and black).
Dyes.	Underwear.
Chemicals.	Woollen yarns.
Pharmaceutical products.	Linen goods :
Diving equipment (enquiries and catalogues to Bank of Greece, Athens and Rhodes branch).	Irish linens for men's suits.
Men's suitings.	Irish linens, sheetings.
Tailor trimmings.	Irish linens, shirtings.
Dress materials.	Irish linens, handkerchiefs.

There are at present no foreign shipping lines calling at Rhodes or the other islands of the Dodecanese, and goods from Europe must be transhipped at the Piraeus. The Greek coasting service lines maintain a weekly service from Piraeus to Rhodes, with calls at intermediate islands.

Import Restrictions

Imports are restricted as they are dependent upon the licensing of foreign exchange grants which in practice is limited to foodstuffs and essential goods. Merchants are at liberty, however, to place orders with exchange at their own disposal. Licensing of imports rests with a commission appointed by local government.

Allocations of foreign exchange are made by the Bank of Greece for account of the Central Government.

The Italian tariff, with import duties considerably lower than those payable on similar imports at the Piraeus, is still nominally in force, but the rates of duty payable have been increased from two to fifteen times. British exporters would be well advised to consult the Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade, I.C. House, Millbank, London, S.W.1, on any questions arising out of licensing or tariffs.

Trade in Faroe Islands—(*Continued*)

deducted import duty of 10 per cent. and other charges which amount to a total of 20 per cent.

The Faroese authorities expect that, in 1949, the export of both fresh and salt fish, whale meat, oil products, will greatly increase. The rich fishing grounds of West Greenland are expected to yield good results and elaborate preparations are being made to exploit this source with new trawlers and more whale catchers which have been added to the fleet.

There is no doubt that the Faroes are most anxious to buy British goods, but the prospects for United Kingdom manufacturers finding a good, if small, continuing market in the Faroes must in the long run depend on their sterling earnings from the United Kingdom and the rest of the sterling area, unless the Danish exchange control authorities are prepared to allow the Faroese to have sterling in excess of their earnings. Nevertheless, the popularity of British goods is unquestionable and United Kingdom exporters should keep an eye on this market against the day when it may be possible to restore trade to the war-time level.

New German Import Licensing Arrangements

PROCEDURES governing the import of most classes of goods into the combined Zones of Germany have hitherto been defined by the Joint Export/Import Agency Instructions No. 4 (Decentralized Import Licensing Procedure) and No. 10 (Centralized Import Licensing Procedure). The details of these instructions were given in the report issued by the Board of Trade Special Register Service of Information on October 6, 1948, called Part II—German Imports (see *Board of Trade Journal* for October 23, 1948, page 811).

The Joint Export/Import Agency has now issued Instruction No. 29 which takes effect on February 28, 1949. The new procedure does not apply to the French Zone nor to the United States/United Kingdom and French Sectors of Berlin. At the outset, only a limited range of category " B " imports will be affected.

Establishment and Notification of Import Programmes

Quarterly budgets and commodity programmes will continue to be approved by the Joint Export/Import Agency. An Import Advisory Committee (I.A.C.) consisting of the appropriate allied authorities, the German administrative departments concerned and the Bank Deutscher Lander will be established, and will issue, through the Verwaltungsamt fuer Wirtschaft, public notices giving details of the commodities approved for import under the new procedure.

A Central Commodity Budget Office (C.C.B.O.) is also to be established under the supervision of the Joint Export/Import Agency to maintain records of all budgetary allocations in accordance with instructions issued by the Agency.

Applications for Import Licences

Any importer, manufacturer or industry group desiring to import any commodity for which provision is made in the budget, may negotiate directly with foreign suppliers in accordance with normal trade practices. In order to obtain a licence he will submit an application to his Foreign Trade Bank (Aussenhandelsbank), which will pass the application to C.C.B.O. The C.C.B.O. will ascertain whether budgeted funds are available for the desired purchase and whether all the budgetary conditions are fulfilled. The C.C.B.O. will then either approve the application in whole or in part or disapprove it. Its decision will be conveyed to the Aussenhandelsbank, which will in turn notify the importer. In the case of an approved application, an import licence will be issued by the Aussenhandelsbank on behalf of J.E.I.A. Import licences will normally be valid for six months from date of issue, but provision exists for renewal.

Conditions of Purchase, Prices and Method of Payment

Importers will negotiate their contracts in accordance with normal trade practices. They must be prepared to justify their prices as the most favourable which could have been obtained in the circumstances. Purchases on normal credit terms are permitted where such purchases can be made without prejudice to price.

The importer will arrange payment terms in accordance with the customs of the trade, but in no event may payment be made before presentation of the required shipping documents, unless specially authorized by I.A.C. The importer will request the Aussenhandelsbank to establish a Letter of Credit, or to arrange for other foreign exchange financing, up to the German Zonal borders. Foreign exchange payments will be made in the appropriate currencies as defined by the Joint Export/Import Agency operational memorandum No. 32.

Fund Allocations

In such cases as the I.A.C. may determine, allocations may be made for the import of any commodity by an approved industry, trade or import group. Licences for imports under these arrangements may be issued by the Aussenhandelsbank without prior approval of C.C.B.O.

A report dealing more fully with the new procedure will shortly be available to subscribers to the Board of Trade Special Register Service of Information, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1, and will embody the full text of J.E.I.A. Instruction No. 29.

It will be appreciated by United Kingdom exporters that the new J.E.I.A. procedure achieves mainly a simplification of methods and does not effect any fundamental alteration in German import policy. This will continue to be determined by reference to the Western Zones' essential requirements and the availability of foreign exchange.

India's Imports and Exports in the Second Quarter of 1948

THE Dominion of India had an adverse balance of Rs. 1·96 crores in its sea-borne trade during the quarter ended June 1948, according to statistics supplied by the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, and forwarded by the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in India. During the corresponding period of 1947, undivided India had an adverse balance of Rs. 7·78 crores.

Comparisons with 1947 have to be made by referring to figures relating to undivided India, as it has not yet been possible to compile figures for that year for the territories of the Indian Dominion.

The improvement in India's balance-of-trade position was due to a considerable increase in exports which amounted to Rs. 103 crores, against Rs. 97 crores for the corresponding quarter in 1947, combined with a comparatively smaller increase in imports amounting to Rs. 109 crores, compared with Rs. 105 crores in the corresponding period of 1947. The increase in the re-export trade over the same periods was of the order of Rs. 2 crores. The values of exports and imports were the highest recorded for the same periods of the last four years. Details are as follows :—

Movement	Three months ended June 30, 1948	Three months ended June 30, 1947	June 1948	June 1947
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Imports	108,79	104,72	35,75	35,04
Exports	103,49	95,58	35,95	34,80
Re-exports	3,34	1,36	82	38
Balance of trade	—1,96	—7,78	+1,02	+14

Chief Exports and Imports

The table below gives particulars of the values of exports of the principal commodities from India during the three months ended June 30, 1948, compared with the corresponding period in 1947 :—

Commodity	Three months ended June 30, 1948	Three months ended June 30, 1947	June 1948	June 1947
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Jute manufactures	35,45	28,98	15,10	13,88
Jute, raw	9,45	7,03	2,47	2,67
Tea	9,68	10,85	2,86	3,74
Cotton, raw and waste ...	8,09	12,17	3,14	3,62
Cotton manufactures ...	7,26	5,66	3,05	1,86
Oils	4,89	1,12	92	85
Leather manufactures ...	3,41	4,45	1,13	1,39
Seeds	2,83	98	16	31
Tobacco	1,68	73	65	30
Spices	1,20	1,74	30	38

Jute manufactures and raw jute, together contributed substantially to the increase in total exports during the quarter under review. From Rs. 35·9 crores in the three months ended on June 30, 1947, the exports of these commodities rose to Rs. 44·9 crores in the corresponding period of 1948, an increase of Rs. 9 crores. The export of oilseeds also recorded an increase of Rs. 2 crores in the three months ended June 1948 over the corresponding period of 1947. A significant fact is that while the export of raw cotton declined considerably by about Rs. 4 crores, that of cotton manufactures increased by Rs. 2 crores, in the period under review as compared with the same period of 1947. From about Rs. 1·1 crores in the quarter ended June 30, 1947, exports of oils rose to Rs. 4·9 crores in the corresponding period of 1948. The value of exports of tea, another important item in India's export trade, which in the three months ended June 30, 1948, stood at Rs. 9·7 crores, showed a decline of Rs. 1·1 crores over the period ended June 30, 1947.

The following table gives details of the values of imports of principal commodities into India during the three months ended June 30, 1948, compared with the corresponding period of 1947 :—

Commodity	Three months ended June 30, 1948	Three months ended June 30, 1947	June 1948	June 1947
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
Machinery of all sorts ...	19,65	12,17	6,15	3,82
Grain, pulse and flour ...	18,66	5,05	3,37	2,67
Raw cotton	12,32	9,62	5,66	2,95
Oils, mineral	9,68	9,35	3,42	4,21
Vehicles	7,81	5,99	2,65	1,96
Metals and ores	6,59	6,09	2,36	2,12
Chemicals, drugs and medicines	4,07	4,49	1,65	1,47
Dyes and colours	3,35	3,65	1,27	96
Electrical instruments ...	2,13	2,17	77	81
Woollen manufactures ...	97	1,09	18	27

It will be seen that from about Rs. 5 crores in the quarter ended June 30, 1947, the value of imports of grain, pulses and flour in the same period of 1948 increased to Rs. 19 crores. Imports of machinery of all sorts and metals and ores also increased during the 1948 period as compared with the same period of 1947. Imports of the first item (machinery of all sorts) in the three months ended June 1948 registered an increase of about Rs. 8 crores over the corresponding period of 1947. Imports of raw cotton increased to Rs. 12·32 crores in the quarter under review as against Rs. 9·62 crores in the same period of 1947. Imports of vehicles of all sorts were valued at Rs. 7·81 crores in the quarter ended June 30, 1948, compared with Rs. 5·99 crores during the corresponding period of 1947.

Direction of Trade

In the three months ended June 1947, the United States was the most important participant in the import trade of India, but the first place was regained by the United Kingdom in the quarter under review. Other important countries participating in India's import trade were Pakistan, Burma, Australia, Egypt and Iran. Imports from Australia and Burma increased in the quarter ended June 1948 as against the same period of 1947. The following table gives the direction of trade during June 1947 and 1948, and during the first three months ended June 1947 and 1948 :—

IMPORTS INTO INDIA

Country	Three months ended June 30, 1948	Three months ended June, 30, 1947	June 1948	June 1947
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
United Kingdom	29,15	29,94	9,31	8,91
Pakistan	7,25	—	2,09	—
Australia	5,19	1,94	1,37	84
Kenya	2,43	2,92	1,37	1,16
Canada	1,73	2,50	65	87
United States	26,21	33,27	8,90	11,27
Burma	6,10	2,84	1,05	1,49
Iran	6,23	6,33	2,23	2,98
Egypt	5,40	6,91	2,72	2,39
Italy	2,06	2,46	94	48

EXPORTS FROM INDIA

United Kingdom	24,07	24,48	9,19	8,11
Pakistan	7,82	—	2,53	—
Australia	3,47	4,67	2,27	1,69
Ceylon	2,35	2,77	1,02	1,00
United States	18,13	20,73	5,34	9,07
Burma	3,95	3,08	1,19	1,10
Egypt	2,21	37	92	15
China	2,68	1,96	65	52
France	3,58	2,33	11	56
Netherlands...	1,92	11,28	43	43

Chancellor and Our Trade with Canada

PROBLEMS confronting Britain in her efforts to increase two-way trade with Canada were explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, in an interview on Tuesday with Mr. Stuart Underhill, chief of the London Bureau of the Canadian Press. The Chancellor said there had been some recent misunderstandings about British trade policy toward Canada. He would like to make quite clear that we would gladly buy from Canada all we could—but naturally payment had to be made in dollars, and so long as the present world position persisted, neither we nor anyone else could buy more when we could not pay for what we are already buying.

There was no question of the United Kingdom sitting back and resigning itself to a progressive decline in our trade with Canada. On the contrary, we were making real headway in developing our exports. Between the second half of 1947 and the second half of 1948 United Kingdom exports to Canada increased in value by over one-half and we intended to carry on that drive for more exports to Canada even more intensively in the coming year. We were in fact doing our best to supply Canada with goods which Canada specially wanted, even though they were very scarce, like steel.

The war had made it much more difficult for us to find the means of paying for imports from Canada, on whom we depended for the greater part of our food imports. We could, of course, offer Canada more sterling, but over three-quarters of Canada's imports came from the United States, and to pay for those Canada wanted, in exchange for her surplus with us, currency that would be acceptable in the United States. We could no longer provide Canada with United States dollars as we did before the war, but that problem would be alleviated if Canada could get substantially more of her imports from other sources of supply, especially the United Kingdom and the rest of the Sterling Area.

Crux of the Problem

The crux of the problem was the expansion of our exports to Canada, in fact it was only by means of a great expansion in our exports to Canada that we could maintain the present imports. The United Kingdom Long-Term Programme called for the doubling of exports to Canada between 1947 and 1952/3. It must be remembered, however, that for reasons connected with the wartime division of responsibilities between the Allies, it was only fairly recently that British manufacturers were in a position to re-enter the Canadian market in force : it would take time and effort on both sides to re-establish connections and build up the foundations for substantial and enduring trade.

However, the progress made so far was encouraging, as the following figures showed :—

United Kingdom Exports to Canada

	Monthly Average £ thousand	Monthly Average £ thousand		Increase per cent.
	1947	1948		
	2nd Half	1st Half	2nd Half	2nd Half 1947 to 2nd Half 1948
Woollens and worsteds ...	978	1,495	1,547	58
Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft) ...	358	649	768	115
Cotton yarns and manufactures	318	481	620	95
Pottery, glass, abrasives, etc.	324	376	412	27
Machinery	359	429	424	18
Silks and artificial silks ...	199	261	304	53
Apparel	165	174	193	17
Beverages (mainly whisky) ...	154	147	222	44
All exports	4,083	5,265	6,332	55

Thus sales of woollens and worsteds to Canada rose by over a half between the second half of 1947 and the second half of 1948, sales of vehicles were more than doubled, cotton goods nearly doubled, pottery, glass and abrasives increased by 27 per cent. and machinery by 18 per cent. Exports of cotton piece-goods rose from 7 million square yards in 1947 to 36 million in 1948—no mean achievement. Total exports to Canada during this period increased in value by over one-half. Nevertheless we had still a long way to go if we were to recapture our pre-war share of the Canadian market. For whereas in 1938 the United Kingdom supplied 17½ per cent. of Canada's total imports, the corresponding proportion in 1947 was only 7½ per cent., rising to about 10 per cent. in the first half of 1948.

The Chancellor referred to the visit paid to Canada last year by a mission from the engineering industry led by Mr. (now Sir) H. Gilpin (reported in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 12), which had just issued its report recommending vigorous action to develop sales of British engineering goods in Canada and in particular to improve the terms of delivery. A wool mission also visited Canada last year and there were others. Arrangements had now been made for a United Kingdom clothing mission to visit Canada shortly.

Cotton afforded another instance of the special efforts being made to increase exports to Canada. In the last export period the industry were asked to reserve 10 per cent. of their total export output for the Canadian market, in spite of what they regarded as a disappointing response from Canadian buyers. No other market had been singled out in this way.

British Capital Investment

He mentioned that special measures had been taken to encourage the investment of British capital in businesses in Canada whose establishment would assist in the marketing of our exports. These investments involved the transfer of dollars, and there was therefore a strict limit to what we could afford.

Anglo-Canadian trade was not, and never could be, a matter of bilateral swops of this commodity against that. He had seen it suggested that this was what we had been doing with foreign countries, when we might have done it with Canada to the greater advantage of us both. These suggestions were misconceived. Normally, we bought canned salmon from Russia or timber from Scandinavia or bacon from Poland because we could pay for it *in sterling* (whereas similar Canadian supplies would cost us dollars). In every case he could think of, where we had formally agreed to buy given quantities of primary products from a foreign country, the latter had been free to use the resulting purchasing power as she liked, and only a limited part of it had been devoted to named British products of which we had agreed to do our best to make specific quantities available.

It was a mistake to speak of our bartering steel for timber or capital goods for wheat ; what we had done was to include quantities of these items as *part only* of comprehensive agreements, the object of which was to establish a rough balance of overall trade in *sterling*. But with Canada we did not need a bilateral agreement of this kind because we were already doing everything a Government could do (and far more than we were doing for any other country, " bilateral " or not) to expand our exports to Canada. What Canada must recognize was that trade requires a willing buyer and a willing seller. The readier that Canada and Canadian importers showed themselves to buy our products, the brighter the whole balance of our trade—and Canada's—would look.

For our exports to Canada, therefore, the only limit was physical production—with one exception. We had to reserve certain quantities of scarce materials like steel for use in bilateral negotiations. The reason for this is that these materials are a very small element in a much larger agreement, which on the other country's side included many things besides timber, bacon and other products comparable with Canada's, and on our side many other less essential exports for which we would otherwise be unable to find markets. But although only one element in a bilateral agreement, steel was an essential element ; without certain proportion of steel we should be unable to make a satisfactory bilateral agreement at all.

Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF details are given below of overseas enquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., which have been issued by the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branches) of the Board of Trade to subscribers to the Special Register Service of Information.

The subscription to the Information Service is £1 10s. 0d. a year and membership is open to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters.

Intending subscribers can obtain a copy of any particular Special Circular listed and a membership application form from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branches), Room 1116, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Calls for Tenders

Plunger Pump and Crude Oil Engine

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg has forwarded copy of a call for Tender No. C.8682, issued by the South African Railways and Harbours for :—

One Single-acting Three-throw Plunger Pump, deep well type, capable of pumping 6,000 Imperial gallons per hour of water containing a high percentage of sand in suspension when working under specified conditions.

One crude oil engine to operate the plant as above, with an additional reserve of power of not less than 25 per cent.

Extra equipment. Tenderers may submit for consideration any additional items of equipment they may wish to offer, but these items must be detailed and quoted for separately.

One complete set of Velograph prints are called for in specification. Tenders must reach the Chairman of the Tender Board before March 31, 1949. A copy of the tender document is available for inspection at the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), Room 3088, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1. (Telephone : VICtoria 9040, Ext. 3077) until February 28, after which date it will be available for loan to United Kingdom firms in order of application. Reference C.R.E. (I.B.) 3720/49 should be quoted in communications to this Department.

Electrical Material, including Solder

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Durban has reported that the City of Durban Electricity Department is calling for tenders for the supply of the following materials :—

(a) 10,000 lbs. of solder, to be supplied in ingots of 5 lbs. each, to conform to B.S.S. Grade F, No. 219 of 1932.
(b) 10,000 lbs. of solder, to be supplied in ingots of 5 lbs. each, to conform to B.S.S. Grade H, No. 219 of 1932.
(c) 25 outdoor terminal end boxes, inverted hood type at a working pressure of 6,600 volts. Brass glands to be tapered in order to fit cable sizes from ·06 to ·25 sq. in. inclusive.
(d) 25 similar boxes, but for a working pressure of 11,000 volts.
(e) 200 indoor trifurcating boxes, vertical type, for a working pressure of 6,600 volts. Brass glands to be tapered in order to fit cable sizes up to ·1 sq. in.
(f) 5 tons (each 2,240 lbs.) black H.T. joint box filling compound for underground cable joints up to a working pressure of 11,000 volts.
(g) 120 Henley Specials for underground cable jointing ; size of cable ·25 sq. in., at a working pressure of 6,600 volts.
(h) 150 Henley Specials for underground cable jointing ; size of cable ·1 sq. in. at a working pressure of 11,000 volts.

The closing date for tenders is April 29, 1949, at 11 a.m.

A copy of the Specification (No. S.1384) which includes particulars of B.S.S. Grade F and Grade H, will be available at the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), Room 1095, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1, for inspection by representatives of United Kingdom firms until March 12, 1949. After that date the specification will become available for loan to firms in the provinces in order of application. In all communications with the Department, Ref. C.R.E. (I.B.) 4155/49 should be quoted. (Telephone : VICtoria 9040, Ext. 3064.)

Single Core 22 kV Insulated Cable

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg has reported that the Johannesburg City Council are calling for tenders for the supply of :—

4,500 ft. of 1·0 square inch single core lead covered, paper insulated 22kV. cable.

The closing date for tenders is April 14, 1949 at 10 a.m.

A copy of the specification, No. 790, will be available at Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), Room 1076, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1 for inspection by representatives of United Kingdom firms until March 12, 1949, after which it will be loaned to United Kingdom manufacturers in order of application.

Reference No. C.R.E. (I.B.) 4578/49 should be quoted. (Telephone : VICtoria 9040, Ext. 3012.)

Switchboards

The City of Durban Electricity Department has issued a call for tenders (No. E. 2202) for a medium tension metalclad switchboard, comprising one 800 amp. oil circuit breaker, four 200 amp. and eight 100 amp. triple pole combined switch and fuse units, with all necessary items to form a complete switchboard. The supply system is 550 volts, three phase, 50 cycles.

Tenders will be received at the Town Clerk's Office, Durban, until May 6, 1949.

A copy of the full specification and tender documents will be available for inspection by representatives of interested United Kingdom manufacturers at C.R.E. Dept. (I.B.), Board of Trade, Room 1073, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1. (Tel. : VICtoria 9040. Ext. 3068) until March 12, after which it will be loaned to United Kingdom manufacturers in order of application. Reference No. C.R.E. (I.B.) 4664/49 should be quoted.

Export Opportunities, Market Survey, etc.

Australia

Possible market for good lingerie. (Ref. : C.1849.)

Enquiry for United Kingdom goods (stoneware pipes, metal screws, gas stoves, baths and transformers). (Ref. : C.1852.)

Brazil

Enquiry for alpaca and light tropical clothing. (Ref. : C.1835.)

Enquiry for bakery and confectionery equipment. (Ref. : C.1846.)

Canada

Enquiry for cloth-cutting machine. (Ref. : C.1857.)

Enquiry for chinaware and cutlery for hospitals and institutions. (Ref. : C.1863.)

Canary Islands

Economic Report, November-December 1948. (Ref. : MAR 212.)

Cape Verde Islands

Agency enquiry for biscuits. (Ref. : C.1838.)

Chile

Demand for refuse removal trucks (additional information). (Ref. : C.1810A.)

Progress made since Anglo-Chilean payments agreement. (Ref. : MAR 215.)

Egypt

Report on market for aluminium products. (Ref. : C.1842.)

Ecuador

Agency enquiry, various commodities (bed springs, lighting equipment and accessories, road-making machinery, builders' hardware, paints, hot water tanks, farming equipment, gasolene and diesel electric light plant, water pumps, wallpaper, barbed wire, water pipes and wood-burning stoves). (Ref. : C.1853.)

(*Continued on next page*)

Information for U.K. Exporters—(*Continued*)

Greece
Economic Report, December 1948. (Ref. : MAR 209.)

Hong Kong
Note on trading position. (Ref. : MAR 210.)

Iceland
Economic Report, November-December 1948. (Ref. : MAR 211.)

Iran
Report on market for cotton piece-goods. (Ref. : C.1860.)
Enquiry for 2 diesel-driven motor boats, 2-50 ton capacity barges, and cranes of 3, 5 and 6 ton capacities on wheels, caterpillar tractors rail or overhead rail. (Ref. : C.1862.)

India
Procedure for obtaining steel, cement, etc., in India for factory construction. (Ref. : C.1836.)
Enquiry for United Kingdom goods (machine tools, electric hoists and trucks, time and watchmen's clocks, etc.). (Ref. : C.1859.)
Enquiry for aluminium conductor steel reinforced manufacturing plant. (Ref. : C.1861.)

Netherlands
Economic Report, December 1948. (Ref. : MAR 213.)

Netherlands West Indies
Agency enquiry for beer. (Ref. : C.1855.)
Market for prefabricated houses. (Ref. : C.1856.)
Public Works Department's interest in United Kingdom motor trucks, bulldozers and tractors. (Ref. : C.1864.)

Norway
Report on market for hosiery and knitted goods. (Ref. : C.1840.)

Pakistan
Agency enquiry for cotton, rayon and woollen piece-goods. (Ref. : C.1839.)

Scandinavia
Formation of new chemical company (amendment). (Ref. : C.1474A.)

Shanghai
Enquiry for electrical wires and cables, copper wire, sheets and tubes. (Ref. : C.1854.)

South Africa
Agency enquiry for lithographic coloured calendar pictures. (Ref. : C.1843.)

Southern Rhodesia
Note on possible market for good quality lingerie. (Ref. : C.1847.)

Sweden
Economic Report, November 1948. (Ref. : MAR 214.)
Enquiry for blankets, sheets, towels, tablecloths and napkins and unspecified linen items. (Ref. : C.1858.)

Switzerland
Enquiry for painters' and palette knives and spatulas. (Ref.: C.1851.)

United States of America
Enquiry for instruments for study of gems. (Ref. : C.1841.)
Enquiry for barbers' shears and open razors. (Ref. : C.1845.)
Possible market for high-class hand-made lingerie. (Ref. : C.1848.)

Venezuela
Possible market for high-class ladies' silk underwear. (Ref. : C.1850.)

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SOLE EXPORT CONCESSIONAIRES

Inter Allied Trade Board for Japan

THE Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers announced, on January 26, the appointment of a Foreign Investment Board to validate, for S.C.A.P., proposals and agreements for the conduct of foreign business and investment activity in Japan.

The Supreme Commander also announced standards and criteria for validation of acquisition of Japanese properties and rights by non-Japanese during the occupation. The standards are quoted as follows :—

PURPOSE : The minimum standards which follow have been established in order to guide and encourage acquisition of an investment in Japanese properties and rights by non-Japanese nationals and foreign controlled firms in such a manner as to :

1. Assist in and promote the rapid rehabilitation of the Japanese economy to the end of ensuring self-support and national independence.
2. Protect the Japanese people and economy in the conservation of their national resources during a period of military occupation.
3. Stimulate the restoration of sound international peacetime economic relationships as between Japan and the rest of the world.

STANDARDS : Detailed criteria of standards for investment for approval for validation under the provisions as circular number 2, S.C.A.P. 1949 are as follows :

1. Application must demonstrate that the investment or acquisition of property is necessary :
   a. To carry on present business activities in the case of persons continuously resident in Japan since September 2, 1945, or
   b. To resume specific pre-war activity in the case of those with a legitimate restitution claim, or
   c. To carry on a new activity which will improve Japan's foreign exchange position, or positively aid in Japanese economic rehabilitation or otherwise further a specific expressed S.C.A.P. objective.
2. Application must demonstrate that alternative means, such as short-term lease or rental, purchase of bonds, expansion of non-Japanese enterprises, acquisition from non-Japanese, etc., are not practicable to achieve the purpose desired.
3. If yen is to be used for investment purposes, the application must show that yen was legally obtained from foreign exchange after the date of circular number 2 or that yen funds to be used for such acquisition were acquired by business operations in Japan during the occupation and were not excessive in view of the goods or services furnished in connection with the acquisition thereof or yen acquired in lieu of restitution.
4. An application for acquisition must show that the property or right will be used in a manner that will add constructively to the Japanese economy.
5. Acquisition will not be validated where there is reasonable ground for belief that it is being acquired on behalf of a foreign government.
6. Acquisition of property interest or right in the following will not be validated :
   A. An enterprise, a material amount of the assets of which have been or are likely to be designated for reparations removals, until such removal has been effected.
   B. An enterprise which is or is considered by competent authority to be subject to dissolution, liquidation or reorganization under the economic reform programme until the final adjudication of such dissolution, liquidation or reorganization.
7. The terms of any contract for acquisition must be fair to the Japanese seller or, in the case of a share of an enterprise or of its profits production or sales, fair to the Japanese enterprise or its Japanese shareholders.
8. Investment in existing Japanese enterprises may only be made if the investment creates additional assets for the Japanese enterprise in contradistinction to the purchase of stocks or securities from other investors.
9. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1-8 above, acquisition or properties or rights by those receiving yen in lieu of restitution of property which was formerly owned by them and was treated as enemy property under Japanese war-time regulations will be validated automatically, providing only :
   A. Total yen expended in each case under this exception does not exceed yen received in lieu of restitution.
   B. Property or right acquired is similar in nature to formerly owned property.
10. Transactions will not be validated where there are reasonable grounds for suspecting fraud, duress or undue influence.

Overseas Trade of Eire in 1948

THE United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Dublin has forwarded some interesting details of Eire trade statistics for 1948.

The figures show that imports during the year were valued at £136,695,998, exports at £46,064,809 and re-exports at £1,477,078. The adverse balance of trade was thus £89,154,111. The following table shows a comparison of these figures with those of the years 1938 to 1947 :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Re-exports	Trade Balance
	£	£	£	£
1938	41,414,051	23,876,639	363,119	—17,174,293
1939	43,415,139	26,506,280	384,121	—16,524,738
1940	46,790,207	32,700,165	265,834	—13,824,208
1941	29,530,215	31,732,698	96,212	+ 2,298,695
1942	34,630,064	32,606,377	58,870	— 1,964,817
1943	26,359,063	27,730,219	78,722	+ 1,449,878
1944	28,531,460	29,799,441	117,755	+ 1,385,736
1945	41,073,074	35,236,622	260,014	— 5,576,438
1946	71,833,912	38,361,100	395,082	—33,077,730
1947	131,334,517	38,568,136	942,998	—91,823,383
1948	136,695,998	46,064,809	1,477,078	—89,154,111

It will be seen that the value of imports in 1948 established an even higher record than in 1947, the actual increase amounting to £5,361,481. Exports and re-exports combined were valued in 1948 at £47,541,887, an increase of £8,030,753 over the previous year and the highest figure since 1924. The adverse trade balance in 1948 was lower to the extent of £2,669,272, than the balance in 1947.

Import Trade

The value of imports from the principal countries of origin in 1948, compared with 1947, were as follows :—

Country of Origin	1948	1947
	£	£
Great Britain	71,340,373	52,283,784
Northern Ireland	2,174,702	2,195,858
Australia	5,339,349	603,422
Canada	2,842,486	5,661,006
Argentine	9,230,114	4,587,760
Belgium	2,584,654	2,927,860
Cuba	1,194,263	196,767
Dutch Antilles	2,924,715	1,967,366
Finland	1,323,425	1,414,648
France	1,143,894	2,075,542
India	4,737,682	4,313,616
(Pakistan)	(79,540)	
Netherlands	2,140,915	2,866,127
Spain	940,627	1,715,713
Sweden	2,371,946	2,202,026
United States	11,432,482	29,263,793

The most noticeable feature in the above figures is the remarkable fall in the value of imports from the United States, from £29,263,793 in 1947 to £11,432,482,in 1948. The dollar shortage is reflected also in the imports from Canada, which declined in value from £5,661,006 in 1947 to £2,842,486 in 1948. It will be noticed, however, that the imports from the Argentine increased in value from £4,587,760 in 1947 to £9,230,114 in 1948 (mainly due to importations of maize and wheat), from Cuba from £196,767 in 1947 to £1,194,263 in 1948 (mainly due to importations of sugar and molasses), and from the Dutch Antilles from £1,967,366 in 1947 to £2,924,715 in 1948 (due mainly to imports of petrol products).

There was a spectacular increase in the imports from Australia, which were valued at £5,339,349 in 1948, as compared with £603,422 in 1947. In this case the increase was mainly due to importations of wheat and barley.

The share of the import trade enjoyed by the United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland) amounted to about 52 per cent. of the total import trade in 1948, as compared with about 40 per cent. in 1947.

As regards commodity groups the principal increases were as follows (1947 figures shown in parentheses) : cereals and feeding stuffs, £17,577,157 (£11,148,011) ; miscellaneous articles of food, £10,204,829 (£9,389,511) ; tobacco, £36,065,378 (£30,005,822) ; iron and steel and manufactures, excluding cutlery and machinery, £6,328,075 (£4,917,077) ; non-ferrous ores, metals and manufactures, £2,337,039 (£1,854,830) ; machinery, electrical goods and apparatus, £12,108,263 (£8,745,250) ; vehicles, including locomotives, ships, aeroplanes and parts, £11,219,301 (£10,501,417) ; rubber and manufactures, except apparel, £1,013,669 (£865,580) ; and oil seeds, oils, fats, etc., and manufactures, £7,905,939 (£6,571,606).

Among the individual import headings mention may be made of the following increases : wheat, 4,443,227 cwts., valued at £8,456,882 (2,251,595 cwts. valued at £3,515,708) ; maize, 158,538 cwts., valued at £4,823,208 (1,507,658 cwts., valued at £1,580,538) ; and motor spirit, 58,268,812 gallons, valued at £2,485,042 (48,517,375 gallons valued at £1,619,101).

Imports of coal of all kinds increased in volume from 1,506,365 tons in 1947 to 1,696,706 tons in 1948, but declined in value from £9,142,042 to £7,211,589.

Export Trade

The share of the export trade enjoyed by the United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland) amounted in value to £40,522,421 in 1948, compared with £34,415,900 in 1947. Each of these figures represents approximately 80 per cent. of the total export trade of Eire during the year to which it refers.

Among the other countries participating in Eire's export trade, mention may be made of the Netherlands, whose share of the trade increased in value from £962,975 in 1947 to £1,720,864 in 1948. This rise was due largely to increased exports of cattle.

The shares of France increased from £184,688 in 1947 to £207,653 in 1948, of Switzerland from £291,908 to £404,000, and of the United States from £286,364 to £363,773. The share of Belgium in the export trade of Eire declined in value from £1,756,283 in 1947 to £1,405,674 in 1948.

Among the commodity groups, the total value of exports of live animals increased slightly from £22,110,751 in 1947 to £22,328,812 in 1948. This group included exports of fat cattle which decreased in numbers from 110,019 in 1947 to 66,064 in 1948, and in value from £4,145,849 to £3,321,860. The number of store cattle exported declined from 336,498 in 1947 to 281,405 in 1948, while the value increased slightly from £10,214,991 to £10,773,677.

The principal other commodity groups showing increases were as follows (1947 figures in parentheses) : food, drink and tobacco, £16,314,682 (£10,719,279) ; textiles, except apparel, £3,181,676 (£2,791,885) ; and hides, skins, leather and manufactures, except apparel, £386,478 (£300,232).

Board of Trade Journal Standing Features

	Last published
United Kingdom Trade Commissioners and Imperial Trade Correspondents	1 January, 1949
Commercial Diplomatic Officers ...	27 November, 1948
Board of Trade Departments ...	25 December, 1948
Board of Trade Regional Controllers	20 November, 1948
Board of Trade Regional Export Officers	2 October, 1948
Board of Trade Regional Salvage and Recovery Officers	1 January, 1949
Board of Trade Regional, Sub and District Offices	19 February, 1949
Export Credits Guarantee Department	22 January, 1949
United Kingdom Ministers and Consular Officers	27 November, 1948
British Chambers of Commerce in Foreign Countries	27 November, 1948
Trade Enquiry Offices in London ...	9 October, 1948

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes

Canadian Customs Tariff

THE United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner at Ottawa has forwarded copies of Memoranda Series D No. 47 T.C. 267, 268 and 269, issued by the Canadian Department of National Revenue, which give the following information :—

By Order-in-Council P.C. 384 dated January 27, 1949, the following item is established with effect from January 15, 1949 :—

402e Speedometer flexible shafting, consisting of a steel centre wire around which two or more layers of steel wire are helically wound consecutively in opposite directions, in coils of not less than 1,000 feet, when imported by manufacturers of speedometers or speedometer parts, for use in the manufacture or repair of such articles

British Preferential Tariff	Free
Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	Free
General Tariff	35 per cent.

By Order-in-Council P.C. 385 dated January 27, 1949, the following item is established for the period January 15, 1949, to January 15, 1951 :—

402f Wire, cold drawn, galvanized, tempered or not, in coils of not less than 5,000 feet, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of speedometer flexible outer casing

British Preferential Tariff	Free
Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	Free
General Tariff	20 per cent.

By Order-in-Council P.C.315 dated January 25, 1949, tariff item 844 has been amended to read as follows, with effect from April 1, 1949 :—

844 Woven fabrics, open mesh, wholly or in chief part bv weight of cotton, imported by manufacturers of bags for use exclusively in the manufacture of fruit and vegetable bags in their own factories

British Preferential Tariff	Free
Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	Free
General Tariff	Free

By Order-in-Council P.C. 451 dated February 1, 1949, the following item is established for the period December 1, 1948, to December 31, 1949 :—

850 Ethyl benzine for use in Canadian manufactures :—

British Preferential Tariff	Free
Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	Free
General Tariff	25 per cent.

New Zealand

Import Licensing, 1949

THE United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Wellington has forwarded a copy of Memorandum No. 1949/10 issued by the Customs Department, Wellington, notifying the following recent decision relating to the New Zealand Import Licensing Schedule for the 1949 period (see *Board of Trade Journal* of February 5, 1949, page 276, and previous notices) :—

Tariff Item No.	*Description*
Ex 20 and 21	Lemon Products :— Licences for imports of fruit juices are not available for imports of lemon products.

Spain

Exchange Rates for Exports

FOLLOWING are further details of sterling exchange rates for certain Spanish exports as published by the Spanish Government :—

EXPORTS.

Commodity	*Rate of Exchange (No. of pesetas to £ sterling).*
Olives	52·95
Dried Fish from the Canary Isles	57·367

(For previous notice see page 325 of the *Board of Trade Journal* for February 12.)

Australian Tariff Board Reference

THE United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra has reported by telegraph that the Commonwealth Minister of Trade and Customs has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question of what rate of duty should be imposed on remote control for cycles and motor cycles (commonly known as " Bowden Control ") and classified under Tariff Item 352 (A) (2).

The present rates of duty are as follows :—

		British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
352 (A) (2)	Motor cycle parts plated, brazed, enamelled or permanently joined, not elsewhere included (not including parts of leather or rubber); cycle, motor cycle and sidecar accessories (except felt saddle covers) not elsewhere included and parts thereof (except of leather or rubber), including steel trouser clips, steel toe clips and bands, parcel carriers, and bells; cycle saddles and saddle covers (except of felt); inflator clips and connexions		
	Customs duty *ad valorem*	Free	22½%
	Primage duty *ad valorem*	10%	10%

According to the Tariff Guide controls for cycles and motor cycles are classified for duty purposes under the above-mentioned item.

Any United Kingdom Trade Association or firm which may desire to present evidence at the inquiry should communicate at once with the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting Reference No. C.R.E. 4051/49.

The United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra has also reported that the Commonwealth Minister of Trade and Customs has referred to the Tariff Board, for enquiry and report, questions concerning the general position of the cotton-growing industry, including the nature and extent of any further assistance which should be afforded to the industry. In particular, consideration is to be given to the suggested scheme of assistance whereby the cotton-growing industry would be offered a five-year agreement commencing from January 1, 1949, at a guaranteed selling price of 32d. per pound for raw cotton, which is claimed to be the approximate equivalent of present import parity price for raw cotton from overseas. Further, that two years before the expiry of the agreement, the conditions should be re-examined with a view to defining terms for its extension for a further period of five years.

Any United Kingdom Trade Association or firm which may desire to present evidence at the Inquiry should communicate at once with the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting Reference No. C.R.E. 3203/49.

Eire

Suspension of Certain Import Quotas

THE United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Dublin has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy of Notice No. 515, issued by the Eire Revenue Commissioners, which continues until June 30, 1949, the suspension of Orders imposing Quota Restrictions as under :—

Order imposing the Quota Restriction	*Articles*
Control of Imports (Quota No. 16) Order, 1935.	Superphosphates, ground mineral phosphates and compound manures.
Control of Imports (Quota No. 18) Order, 1935.	Completely or substantially assembled motor bicycles (with or without sidecars).
Control of Imports (Quota No. 24) Order, 1935.	Certain perambulators, chassis, bodies and body shells thereof.
Control of Imports (Quota No. 32) Order, 1937.	Marble chippings.
Control of Imports (Quota No. 39) Order, 1940.	Certain woven cotton and union piece-goods.
Control of Imports (Quota No. 40) Order, 1940.	
Control of Imports (Quota No. 41) Order, 1940.	
Control of Imports (Quota No. 42) Order, 1940.	

Import Licensing in British Colonies

THE following additions and amendments should be made to the particulars which were given on page 709 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 9, 1948, and subsequent notices about the treatment accorded to goods of United Kingdom origin in certain British Colonies :—

MAURITIUS

The following items should be *deleted* from the list of "Goods under Reservation" :—

tallow ; maize.

The following items should be *deleted* from the list of "Goods under Quota" :—

biscuits and cakes ; chocolate slabs ; confectioneries.

The following items should be *added* to the list of goods which require individual import licences :—

maize ; biscuits and cakes ; chocolate slabs ; confectioneries ; tallow.

Knitting wool should be *deleted* from this list.

HONG KONG

In the notice under the above heading published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 9, 1948 (page 709), the list of goods of United Kingdom origin requiring import licences included iron and steel.

The Board of Trade have now been informed that individual import licences are required for bars, plates, sections, angles and similar semi-manufactured goods of iron and steel of United Kingdom origin, but not for general merchandise made of iron and steel which may be imported into Hong Kong under an Open General Licence.

Colombia

Re-arrangement of Import Groups

THE Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Bogota has forwarded a copy of the revised Colombian Import Schedule, published in the *Official Gazette* on January 31, 1949, as Decree No. 194, of January 29, 1949. (For previous notice see *Board of Trade Journal* of July 24, 1948, page 191.)

Some of the items affected by the revision are given below. The full list (in Spanish) may be seen at the Tariffs Section, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1.

	From Group	*To Group*
Cotton, linen and jute articles	2	3
Poplin for shirt factories	1	2
Motor cars	2	3
Radios	2	3
Radio parts for assembly	1	3
Ambulances, and chassis for buses, trucks and cars	2	1
Buses with pneumatic tyres	2	1
Motor cycles	2	3
Semi-manufactured alpaca table cutlery ...	2	1
Plated nickel table ware	2	3
Unplated table knives	2	1
Steel furniture	2	3
Porcelain	2	3
Glazed pottery	2	1
Cigarettes	2	3
Ready-made clothing	2	3
Domestic stoves of all kinds	1	2
Hardware	2	1
Vacuum flasks	2	1
Tie silks	3	2
Whisky and other spirits	2	3

United States of America

Tariff Classifications

A UNITED STATES Treasury Decision (T.D. 51815), published on January 13, 1949, notifies that :—

Dry pigments packed in round 12-ounce cardboard containers with metal bottoms and metal sifter tops and suitable for use only by artists are classifiable as pigments, commonly known as artists' paints or colours, in other forms, at the rate of 1½ cents per form and 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* under paragraph 65 (a)(2), Tariff Act of 1930, as modified.

Benelux Customs Tariff

THE Commercial Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at The Hague reports that the suspension of the import duty on raw cocoa beans provided for under item 127(c) of the Benelux Tariff which was withdrawn on February 1, 1949 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of January 29, 1949, page 218) has been re-introduced by a Royal Decree dated January 29, 1949, for the period February 15, 1949 to December 31, 1949.

Chile

Import of Goods Against the Sale or Export of Gold

H.M. Ambassador at Santiago has reported that by virtue of Law No. 9270, published in the *Official Gazette* of January 10 and effective from that date, the following goods may be imported into Chile against the sale or export of gold :

(a) Spare parts in general, unspecified.
(b) Motor cars.
*(c) Chassis for vans and lorries.
(d) Motor bicycles.
(e) Watches of every description and spare parts excluding alarm clocks of popular type.
(f) Electrical equipment of a type not manufactured in Chile.
(g) Spare parts for gramophones and phonographs ; needles for same.
(h) Razor blades.
(i) Radio receivers for domestic use.
(j) Fountain pens and automatic pencils.
(k) Photographic and film cameras.
(l) Arms and ammunition.
(m) "Jeeps."

* NOTE.—Chassis for vans and lorries may be imported on a gold basis additionally to the quota for lorry chassis permitted by the current Exchange Budget.

Further information may be obtained from Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Tariff Section, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Mexico

Tariff Classification

THE Commercial Counsellor to His Majesty's Embassy at Mexico City now reports that item 7.53.14 of the Mexican Import Tariff includes all transparent papers made with a cellulose base. Item 7.53.14 should therefore read : "Transparent cellulose paper" and not "Transparent 'Cellophane' paper" as stated in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 27, 1948, page 1052. "Cellophane" is the registered trade-name for the product of British Cellophane Ltd.

Uganda

Customs Tariff Modifications

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 15, 1949, page 103, dealing with the duty free admission of the articles specified under item 93 of the Kenya Customs Tariff. The Board of Trade have now received information that similar action has been taken by the Uganda authorities to amend the Uganda Customs Tariff with effect from December 31, 1948.

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You will want to contact the Exhibition manager while there are still a few stand spaces available. You will want to enquire about reserving space in the Exhibition Catalogue, which is read by many buyers who cannot personally attend the Exhibition as well as by the visitors.

Write or Telephone

The Exhibition Manager, "Britain's Best" Exhibitions, 17 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.

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Exhibitions and Fairs

Engineering and Marine Exhibition

"PRODUCTION Efficiency is the Road to National Recovery" is to be the theme of the 1949 Engineering and Marine Exhibition which will occupy Olympia, London, from August 25 to September 10.

The 1949 exhibition, the seventeenth in the series, will enable home and overseas buyers to see a larger variety of engineering products than ever before.

Machines and plans are not the be-all and end-all of production efficiency. They are useless without the right spirit in the men and women who make and work them. It is, therefore, planned that this year men and women from the shop-floor and offices shall be given special facilities to visit the exhibition in organized parties. By this means the employees of Britain's great engineering industry will be able to see the object of their work. The workers will see visitors from every land inspecting and buying what they have produced. They will see the export drive really functioning.

The Engineering and Marine Exhibition has been held biennially since 1906, except for interruptions caused by two world wars. It is the largest exhibition solely devoted to the display of engineering manufactures in the world and in 1947 attracted an attendance of over 140,000, including visitors from every Continent.

The whole of Olympia, London, has been reserved for the 1949 exhibition. The additional use of the Empire Hall will allow a 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. increase on space occupied by exhibits in 1947 and enable over 600 engineering manufacturers to display their latest products.

The Right Honourable Sir John Anderson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., M.P. for Scottish Universities and Chairman of the Port of London Authority, has accepted the office of Honorary President.

The following list of trade exhibitions and fairs in the United Kingdom and overseas is compiled from information furnished by the organizers and by the overseas officers of the Commercial Relations and Exports Department. It will be understood that no responsibility is taken for the standing of the organizations or individuals mentioned and that dates, etc., may be subject to alteration. This list is not exhaustive and further information about these and other events may be obtained from the Exhibitions Division of the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Horseferry House, Thorney Street, London, S.W.1. (Victoria 6800.) Recent additions to the list are indicated by an asterisk*.

United Kingdom

1949

EXHIBITIONS OF BRITISH COMPONENTS, VALVES AND TEST GEAR FOR THE RADIO, TELEVISION, ELECTRONIC AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY—
March 1–3, 1949. At Grosvenor House (Great Hall), Park Lane, London, W.1. Apply to Radio Component Manufacturers' Federation, 22 Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 6740.)

DAILY MAIL IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION—
March 1–26, 1949. At Olympia. Apply to Associated Newspapers Ltd., New Carmelite House, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 6000.)

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM—
May 2–13, 1949. Apply to Commerical Relations and Exports Department, Exhibitions Division, Horseferry House, Thorney Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Victoria 6800), or to Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, 95 New Street, Birmingham. (Tel.: Birmingham Midland 5021.)

BUILDING AND ENGINEERING EXHIBITION (EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS)—
May 16–27, 1949. At Old Horticultural Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. Apply to British Bulletin of Commerce, 17–18 Henrietta Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple 4728.)

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION—
May 19–28, 1949. At Granby Halls, Leicester. Apply to Leicester Chamber of Commerce, 3 Granby Street, Leicester. (Tel.: Leicester 60171.)

BRITISH THEATRE EXHIBITION—
May 23–June 18, 1949. At Bingley Hall, Birmingham. Apply to Mr. G. H. Grimaldi, British Theatre Exhibition, Birmingham Post, 88 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 8731.)

9TH ANTIQUE DEALERS' FAIR AND EXHIBITION —
June 9–24, 1949. At Great Hall, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1. Apply to Captain C. S. Platts, Room 904, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 6363, Ext. 904.)

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW, SHREWSBURY—
July 5–8, 1949. Apply to the Royal Agricultural Society, 16 Bedford Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 0535.)

UNDERGROUND MINING MACHINERY EXHIBITION—
July 7–16, 1949. At Earls Court. Apply to General Manager Engineering Centre, 351 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2.

ENGINEERING AND MARINE EXHIBITION—
August 25–September 10, 1949. At Olympia. Apply to Messrs. F. W. Bridges & Sons Ltd., Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whi. 0568.)

INDUSTRIAL FINISHES EXHIBITION—
August 31–September 13 1949. At Earls Court. Apply to Exhibition Secretary, 26 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.7.

SCOTTISH INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION—
September 1–17, 1949. At Kelvin Hall, Glasgow. Apply to General Manager, Scottish Industries Exhibition, 351 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Tel.: Glasgow Douglas 7531.)

49TH CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION—
September 19–23, 1949. At Central Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Apply to the British and Colonial Druggist Ltd., 194-200 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Bishopsgate 2148.)

RADIOLYMPIA, NATIONAL RADIO EXHIBITION—
September 28–October 8, 1949. Apply to the Radio Industry Council, 59 Russell Square, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Museum 6901.)

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION—
September 28–October 8, 1949. At Earls Court, London. Apply to Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd., 148 Piccadilly, London, W.1. (Tel.: Grosvenor 4040.)

MANCHESTER, FIRST NATIONAL PACKAGING EXHIBITION—
October 5–15, 1949. At City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. Apply Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., at above address.

FASHION IN FOOTWEAR EXHIBITION—
October 10–14, 1949. At Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1. Apply to Exhibition Dept., "Footwear," Drury House, Russell Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 3422.)

BRITISH TEXTILE MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES EXHIBITION (INTERNATIONAL)—
October 12–22, 1949. At Belle Vue, Manchester. Apply to Textile Recorder Machinery and Accessories Exhibition Ltd., Old Colony House, South King Street, Manchester, 2.

INTERNATIONAL BICYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE EXHIBITION—
October 21–29, 1949. At Earls Court, London. Apply to the British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers and Traders Union Ltd., The Towers, Warwick Road, Coventry. (Tel.: Coventry 62511-2.)

63RD ANNUAL DAIRY SHOW—
October 25–28, 1949. At Olympia. Apply to British Dairy Farmers' Association, 17 Devonshire Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Welbeck 1012.)

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION—
November 9–19, 1949. At Empire Hall, Olympia. Apply to Office Appliance Trades Association of Great Britain and Ireland, 11-13 Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 7771-2.)

BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION—
November 17–December 1, 1949. At Olympia. Apply to Building Trades Exhibition Ltd., 4 Vernon Place, Southampton Row, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 8146.)

SMITHFIELD SHOW AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBITION—
December 5–9, 1949. At Earls Court. Apply to The Smithfield Show, Joint Committee, 148 Piccadilly, W.1.

(*Continued on page* 441)

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PRAGUE INTERNATIONAL FAIR
13th - 20th March, 1949

FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO:
The Secretary, Czechoslovak British Chamber of Commerce, 46, Seymour Street, London, W. 1. (Tel.: Ambassador 1801), or:
PRAGUE INTERNATIONAL FAIR, PRAGUE VII, VELETRŽNÍ 20.

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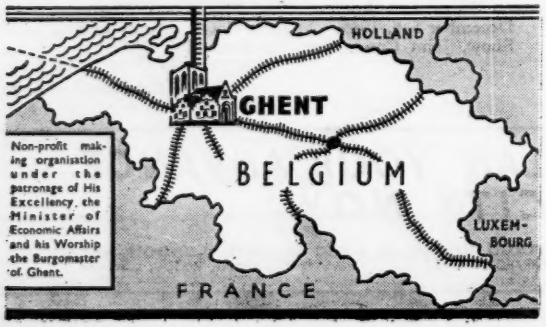
Ultra Displays Ltd. 395a, Edgware Road, London, W.2. Tel.: AMBassadors 4147.

S. R. Tippett & Co. Ltd., Cannon Street House, 110, Cannon St., London, E.C.4. Tel.: MANsion House 0646 (12 lines)



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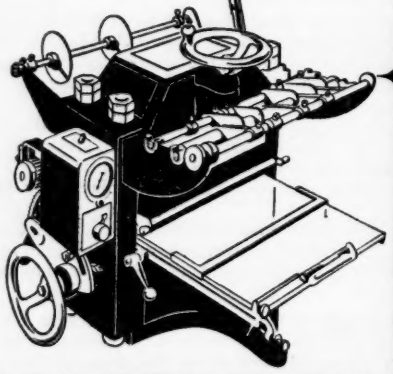

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Exhibitions and Fairs—(*Continued*)

1950

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND CATERING EXHIBITION—
January 25–February 3, 1950. At Olympia. Apply to Trade
* and Technical Exhibitions Ltd., 1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: Central 1555.)

INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION—
May 6–13, 1950. At Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1.
* Apply to Executive Committee, 41 Devonshire Place, London, W.1.

Overseas

1949

NEW YORK, NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S SHOW—
February 19–27, 1949. At Grand Central Palace, New York. Apply to Campbell-Fairbanks Expositions Inc., Park Square Building, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

BRUSSELS, INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS EXHIBITION—
February 20–27, 1949. Apply to Societe de Mecanique et d'Industries Agricoles, 29 rue de Spa, Brussels, IV.

PARIS, INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBITION—
March 1–6, 1949. At Exhibition Park. Apply to the Salon de la Machine Agricole, 38 Rue de Chateaudun, Paris.

NEW YORK, NATIONAL ANTIQUES SHOW—
March 7–13, 1949. At Madison Square Garden. Apply Mr. Morton Yarmon, 97 Duane Street, New York City, 7.

NEW YORK, AMERICAN TOY FAIR—
March 7–19, 1949. At Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th Street. Apply to Mr. H. D. Clark, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, 10.

VIENNA, INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR—
March 13–20, 1949. Apply to British-Austrian Chamber of Commerce Inc., 29 Dorset Square, London, N.W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 7646.)

PRAGUE, INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
March 13–20, 1949. Apply to the Secretary, Czechoslovak-British Chamber of Commerce, 46 Seymour Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Amb 1801.)

VERONA, INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND HORSE SHOW—
March 13–21, 1949. Apply to Mr. F. C. Kerry at the above address. Last date for space applications, February 20, 1949.

GENEVA, INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION—
March 17–27, 1949. Apply to Secretariat-General, 1 Place du Lac, Geneva, Switzerland. Final date for space applications past.

TORONTO, CANADIAN NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S SHOW—
March 18–26, 1949. Apply to Toronto Anglers' and Hunters' Association Inc., 53 Yonge Street, Toronto.

DETROIT, SPORTSMEN'S AND BOAT SHOW—
March 19–27, 1949. At State Fair Grounds. Apply to Detroit Sportsmen's Congress, 1331 Majestic Building, Detroit 26, Mich.

CLEVELAND, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN SPORTSMEN'S SHOW—
March 19–29, 1949. At Public Auditorium. Apply to Expositions Inc., Public Auditorium, Cleveland, 14, Ohio.

BUDAPEST, AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AND LIVESTOCK FAIR—
March 23–27, 1949. Apply to Sample Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd., Szegfu-Utca 6, Budapest, VI, Hungary.

BUFFALO, SPORTSMEN'S AND BOAT SHOW—
March 26–April 3, 1949. At Memorial Auditorium. Apply to Mr. Wm. R. Ringle, c/o Adam F. Eby & Association, 331 Andrews Building, Buffalo 2, N.Y.

CHICAGO, INTERNATIONAL LIGHTING EXPOSITION—
March 29–April 1, 1949. At Stevens Hotel. Apply Mr. A. B. Coffman, 111 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. Last date for space applications past.

UTRECHT, ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDUSTRIES FAIR—
March 29–April 7, 1949. Apply to Mr. W. Friedhoff, Netherlands Chamber of Commerce, 10 Gloucester Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Welbeck 9971, 9972, 9973.)

PARIS, PHOTOGRAPHY AND CINEMA EXHIBITION—
April 1–11, 1949. Apply to Secretary, 94 rue de Rennes Paris, 6°.

TURIN, INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE AND CLOTHING EXHIBITION—
April 2–20, 1949. Apply to Esposizione Internazionale Arte Tessile, Palazzo delle Esposizioni al Valentino, Turin. Last date for space applications past.

FRANKFURT, SPRING FAIR—
April 7–12, 1949. At the Festhalle. Apply to Messe-Amt, Frankfurt-am-Main. Final date for space applications past.

JOHANNESBURG, WITWATERSRAND AGRICULTURAL SHOW—
April 8–18, 1949. At Milner Park. Apply to The Secretary, Witwatersrand Agricultural Society, Johannesburg, South Africa.

ADELAIDE CHEMISTRY AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION, "CHEMEX 1949"—
April 12–25, 1949. At Centennial Hall, Wayville. Apply to Manager, Room 43, Chamber of Manufacturers Building, Pirie Street, Adelaide, S. Australia.

MILAN, INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—
April 12–27, 1949. Apply to Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain and British Commonwealth, 652 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 5521.)

HANOVER, EXPORT TRADE FAIR (LIGHT INDUSTRIES AND CONSUMER GOODS)—
April 22–28, 1949. Apply to Hanover Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Co., Hanover-Laatzen.

LYONS, INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
April 23–May 2, 1949. Apply to Messrs. Robert Brandon and Partners Ltd., 45 Dover Street, London, W.1.

POZNAN, INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—
April 23–May 10, 1949. Apply to Federation of British Industries, 41 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 6711.) Last date for space applications past.

PARIS, INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTICAL SHOW—
April 29–May 15, 1949. At Grand Palais. Apply to Commissioner General, 6 rue Galilee, Paris 16e.

BRUSSELS, INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
April 30–May 15, 1949. Apply to Palais du Centenaire, Brussels.

LIEGE, FIRST INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
April 30–May 15, 1949. At Coronmeuse (Liege). Apply to Foire Internationale de Liege, 32 Boulevard de la Sauveniere, Liege.

BASLE, SWISS INDUSTRIES FAIR—
May 7–17, 1949. Apply to the Swiss Legation, Division Economique, 18 Montagu Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 0701.)

VIENNA, INTERNATIONAL MOTOR CAR EXHIBITION—
May 8–15, 1949. Apply to British-Austrian Chamber of Commerce Inc., 29 Dorset Square, London, N.W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 7646.)

VALENCIA, INTERNATIONAL SAMPLE FAIR—
May 10–25, 1949. Apply to United Kingdom representative, Mr. R. H. Thornton, 8 Duke Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 6674.)

HANOVER, EXPORT TRADE FAIR (TECHNICAL PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT)—
May 20–30, 1949. Apply to Hanover Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Co., Hanover-Laatzen.

PARIS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—
May 21–June 6, 1949. At Porte de Versailles, Paris. Apply to Miss E. Lambert, 14/15 Rugby Chambers, Rugby Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 6794.)

TORONTO, CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—
May 30–June 10, 1949. Apply to Miss M. A. Armstrong, Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 8701.)

BARCELONA, INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—
June 10–30, 1949. Apply to United Kingdom Agent, Mr. Joaquin Bosch, 109 Whitton Road, Twickenham, Middlesex. (Tel.: Popesgrove 4822.

ANTWERP, INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
June 11–26, 1949. At Palais des Sports. Apply The Secretary, Foire Internationale d'Anvers at above address.

BRUSSELS, INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS EXHIBITION—
June 11–26, 1949. At Grands Palais du Centenaire. Apply to l'Office Belge des Matieres Plastiques, 153 Chaussee de Bruxelles, Forest—Brussels.

STOCKHOLM, WORLD SPORT EXHIBITION—
June 17–August 28, 1949. At Djurgardsbrunn Bay. Apply to the Exhibition Commission, Birger Jarlsgatan 25, Stockholm.

LILLE, INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL FAIR—
June 18–July 3, 1949. Apply Foire Commerciale and Internationale, 69 rue Faidherbe, Lille.

BRUSSELS, ANNUAL FOOD INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION—
July 9–24, 1949. At Grands Palais du Centenaire. Apply to Confederation de l'Alimentation Belge, 55 rue de la Loi, Brussels.

BRISBANE, ROYAL NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION—
August 6–13, 1949. Apply to the Secretary, Royal National Agricultural and Industrial Association, 99 Creek Street, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

IZMIR, INTERNATIONAL FAIR, TURKEY—
August 20–September 20, 1949. Apply to the Commercial Counsellor, Turkish Embassy, 47 Elm Park Gardens, S.W.10. (Tel.: Flaxman 4242.)

STOCKHOLM, ST. ERIK'S FAIR—
August 24–September 4, 1949. Apply to St. Eriks-Massan, Stockholm, 5.

BUDAPEST, INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN FAIR—
September 3–18, 1949. Apply to Sample Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd., Szegfu-Utca 6, Budapest, VI, Hungary.

UTRECHT, ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDUSTRIES FAIR—
September 6–15, 1949. Apply to Mr. W. Friedhoff, Netherlands Chamber of Commerce, 10 Gloucester Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Welbeck 9971, 9972, 9973.)

(*Continued on next page*)

Exhibitions and Fairs—(*Continued*)

GHENT, FLANDERS INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
September 10–25, 1949. Apply to Ultra Displays Ltd., 395a Edgware Road, London, W.2. (Tel.: Amb. 4147.) Northern Agents: Robertson Buckley & Co. Ltd., Berey's Buildings, George Street, Bixteth Street, Liverpool 3; Southern Agents: S. R. Tippett & Co. Ltd., 110 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

PRAGUE, INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
September 11–18, 1949. Apply to The Secretary, Czechoslovak-British Chamber of Commerce, 46 Seymour Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Amb. 1801.)

VIENNA, INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN FAIR—
September 11–18, 1949. Apply to British-Austrian Chamber of Commerce Inc., 29 Dorset Square, London, N.W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 7646.)

PLOVDIV, INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
September 4–18, 1949. Apply to the Bulgarian Legation, Trade Section, 24 Queen's Gate Gardens, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Western 9433.)

ZAGREB, INTERNATIONAL SAMPLE FAIR—
September 17–October 2, 1949. Apply to the Manager, Zagrebacki Velesajam Sarska Cesta 25, Zagreb, Yugoslavia, or Commercial Attache, Yugoslav Embassy 195 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.

Publications Received

Colour and Lighting in Factories and on Machines. Report of a Course held at the Royal Institute of British Architects organized jointly by the Council of Industrial Design and the British Colour Council, with the co-operation of the Building Research Station and the Paint Research Station. The syllabus was divided into the following sections :—Objects and Scope of the Course ; Theory and Practice ; Functional Use of Colour ; Environment and Welfare ; Lighting, and an Open Forum for questions and discussion. Copies of the syllabus can be obtained on application to the Council of Industrial Design, Tilbury House, Petty France, London, S.W.1.

Agricultural Machinery (P.E.P. (Political and Economic Planning), 16 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1, price 10s. 6d. post free) is the first of a series of reports on British engineering industries. It examines the developments of and prospects before the industry. The main chapters deal with growth and structure ; technical developments ; output, labour and raw materials ; demand in the home market ; the industry in other countries ; British exports. A summary and conclusions with statistical appendices are included.

The Ambassador, No. 2, 1949. (I.T. Publications Ltd., 49 Park Lane, London, W.1. Available for overseas subscriptions only.) Advertisements with actual fabric samples attached to them can now be accepted by this export journal for textiles and fashions. Features in this issue include children and the circus, fashions for the golf course, hats for smart occasions, Yorkshire woollens and worsteds, London couture pointers and light lingerie.

Common Law Liability of Master to Servant, by Francis P. Coombes and J. E. Jackson (Stone & Cox, Ltd., 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. 5s. 6d. net.) This book is intended as a short treatise on the present liabilities at Common Law of an employer in respect of injury to employees arising in the course of employment. It does not deal with liabilities imposed by the Factories Act, which form a separate subject in themselves.

Staff College in Training for Management (British Institute of Management, 17 Hill Street, London, W.1. 2s. 6d.) This is the first report in the winter proceedings series and describes how the discussion method is used at the College. It lists four main issues for discussion : commercial inter-relationships, with customers and suppliers, with competitors, with sources of finance and the public generally ; organized labour ; public departments ; and local authorities.

The Estimator (William Sessions Ltd., The Ebor Press, York, 7s. 6d. paper, and 10s. leather). The eleventh edition of this guide to the printing industry includes features and tables for reference in estimating for all kinds of printing work. It is in a handy pocket size and should be useful for the printer and his estimating staff in giving quick quotations on the spot.

Journal of Commerce Annual Review of Shipping, Shipbuilding, Marine Engineering (Chas. Birchall & Sons Ltd., 6/8 Fenchurch Buildings, London, E.C.3, 3s.).

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Publications Received—(*Continued*)

Technical Assistance for Economic Development. (H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 and branches, price 4s. net.) A United Nations publication, this booklet gives particulars of technical assistance provided by the United Nations and its specialized agencies to members who need it for their economic development. The types of assistance and the fields in which they are available are briefly described.

Companies Affected by British Iron and Steel Nationalization (Metal Information Bureau, Ltd., Princes House, 39 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1, price 2s. per copy, post free, remittances to accompany orders.)

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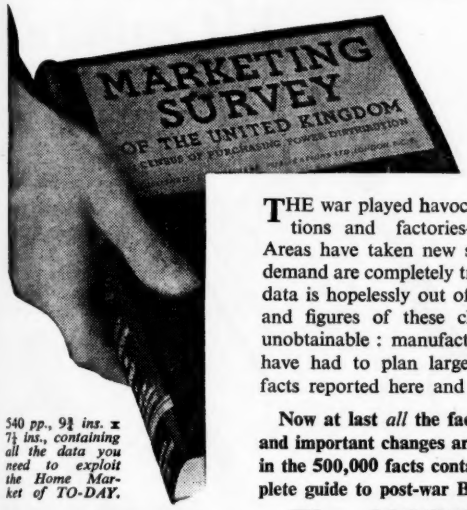

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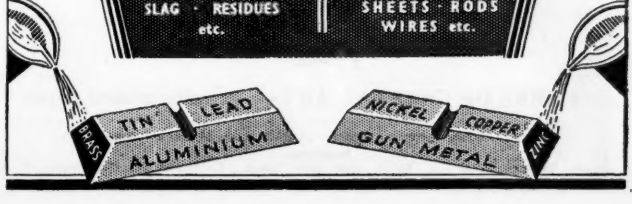

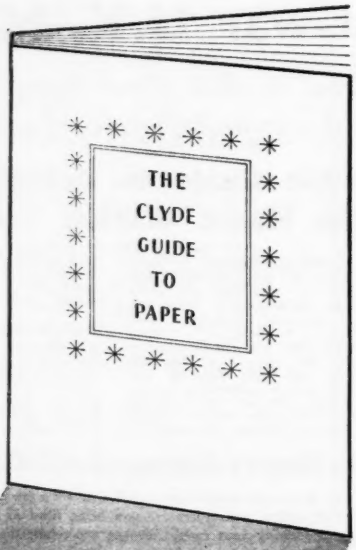

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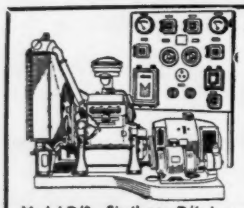

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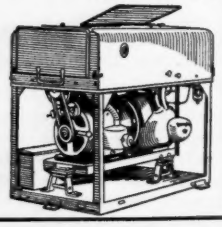

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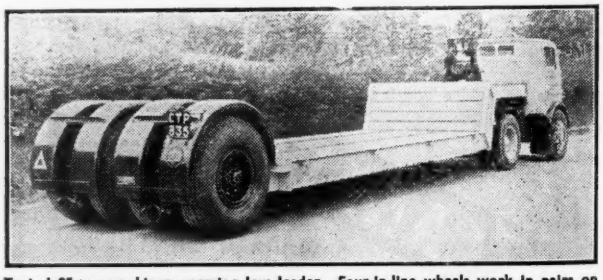

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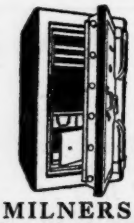

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